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Editor: TED R. LURIE
News Office: 6 Ha-Gefen Street, Jerusalem, P.O.Box 81, Tel. 4236, 4237
Ad. Office: 23 Keren Hayesod Street, P.O.Box 1121, Tel. 64231/2.
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OWING to the intervention of the State Controller, a step has at last been taken towards ending the long-standing A NEUTRAL telephone bill affair which EXPERT has been vexing the public for the past several months. Despite the Post Office's repeated denials, the Controller found that in a number of cases, complaints lodged by telephone subscribers who received excessive bills were well-founded. At his insistence, the Post Office has agreed to invite a Swiss expert to examine the system now in operation, and to submit recommendations. It is to be hoped that his examination will encompass not only the call metering system, but will be extended to include the reasons behind the frequent faulty connections, noises, poor audibility and other idiosyncrasies of the telephone service.

These faults are difficult to enumerate, but they detract considerably from the telephone's usefulness. While great strides have been made in recent years in expanding the national telephone network and in replacing manually-operated exchanges with automatic installations, the technical quality of the service seems to have been neglected.

The Post Office has understandably made a simple calculation. Every new telephone subscriber spells additional revenue, while efforts invested in improved service represent waste from the fiscal point of view. In adopting this attitude, however, the Ministry has run true to the form of most monopolies. It has shown itself lacking in consideration for its subscribers in other instances as well — one recent example is the disconnection of phones in a dozen border settlements in the North on the eve of Passover for failure to pay their bills.

The chief complaint recently has concerned exorbitant charges on telephone bills. All the public protests and court proceedings, including an order nisi issued by the High Court of Justice, failed to budge it from a flat rejection of the complaints' validity. Finally it had to yield to the State Controller. Small wonder that this policy, which coincided with considerable increases in the rates (analyzed by our Economic Editor on Page III today) has created much dissatisfaction. It is likely that if a fault is discovered in the counting devices that all subscribers will now demand a check of their bills, with the attendant commotion.

Moreover, the occasion should not pass without directing public attention to the wider problem of the citizen versus the state monopoly (or the state administration), a problem of no less importance than that of private monopolies and cartels. The long struggle of the telephone subscribers has amply shown how difficult it is for an individual, or even a large number of individuals, to prevail against a state monopoly, and how long it takes before the situation warrants intervention by the State Controller. Obviously some reform is called for that would safeguard the public by obliging the authorities to heed such complaints more promptly. One cannot help feeling that there is a basic lack of understanding of true public relations here.

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Mapai Elects New 31-Man Secretariat

By Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Central Committee yesterday elected a 31-member secretariat and, in a surprise move, also its 18 representatives to the 39-man Histadrut Central Committee.

The new Mapai Secretariat comprises Messrs. Golda Meir, Pinhas Lavon and Yitzhak Ben-Zvi and Misses Rachel Cohen and Rivka Ben-Yaakov and Messrs. Abba Eban, Ben-Zion Dinn, M. Argov, R. Arazee, L. Eshkol, D. Ben-Gurion, A. Bunker, M. Naroni, A. Gevrin, M. Dayan, B. Hurwitz, A. Khenaby, G. Josephthal, T. Tsahanshi, Y. Rosen, N. Lahav, A. Meyer, M. Nemir, S. Weiner, R. Shreke, M. Nurock, Y. Shitrit, Yitzhak Navon, and M. Sharett.

The new secretariat was elected by the votes of almost all present. Mr. Hazohem was among the abstainers.

Two deputy Ministers, Mr. Shlomo Peres and Mr. Ami Assaf, were co-opted into the secretariat in an advisory capacity.

It was the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, who unexpectedly proposed electing the delegates to the Histadrut.

The members elected were Mr. Lavon, Mrs. Yehudit Ben-Yehuda, Messrs. Yehuda Gothelf, Ben-Ya'akov, Aharon Becker, Yitzhak Shahin, Ze'ev Oren, Yehoshua Levi, Yeruham Meshel and Ze'ev Harinef. The list does not include Mr. Meir Ya'ari, head of the Ha-Kibbutzim Department.

Mr. Oren, Secretary of Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company, announced his resignation after the vote.

Mrs. Rimhonit, a leading member of the Working Women's Organization and a member of the First Knesset, is likely to replace Mr. Reuven Barkatt as head of the Political Department. Mr. Gothelf, a leader writer in "Davar," will probably head the Cultural Department, which was also one of Mr. Barkatt's fields.

One surprise was the retention of Mr. Becker, head of the Trade Union Department. The inclusion of his former deputy, Mr. Meshel, seems to imply that the National Industrial Workers Union is to come into being after having existed only as a resolution for the past two years.

While the resignation of Mr. Oren was not discussed at the meeting, that of Mr. Barkatt, who is going to Mr. David Hacohen, M.P., who resigned to leave the political field for administration. The Secretary-General of Mapai, Mr. Yosef Almogi, said it was a clash of opinions between two colleagues, "a thing which sometimes happens; the quicker it is forgotten, the better."

Mr. Benjamin Gerson,

Acting President of the Argentine Senate (left), greeted with Mr. Kadish Luz, (centre), and Mr. Shmuel Rapel, Acting Director of the Latin American Division of the Foreign Ministry, shortly after his arrival at Lydda Airport on Wednesday night together with Mr. Rodolfo A. Weidmann, Member of the Argentine Parliament.

Photo by Kaufmann

ARGENTINE PARLIAMENTARIANS HERE AS KNESSET'S GUESTS

The Acting President of the Argentine Senate, Mr. Benjamin Gerson, and Mr. Rodolfo A. Weidmann, Member of the Argentine Parliament, were yesterday received by President Ben-Zvi and also by Foreign Minister Golda Meir.

They had arrived on Wednesday night for a three-day visit as guests of the Knesset. They were received at Lydda Airport by the Speaker, Mr. Kadish Luz, the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias, and representatives of the Knesset and the Foreign Ministry.

They are to leave on Sunday for Athens together with Mr. David Hacohen and Dr. Yohanan Bader to attend a conference of the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. Luz yesterday gave a luncheon in their honour which was attended by Mrs. Meir; Dr. Garcia Arias; the Deputy Speakers of the Knesset; the Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Relations and Security Committee; Mr. Perets Bernstein, M.K., and Mr. Yisbar Harari, M.K.

Later they visited Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv, where they were received by the Head of the Trade Unions Department, Mr. Aharon Becker.

West Agrees On Summit Strategy

WASHINGTON. — The Western Big Three Foreign Ministers concluded their pre-Summit talks here on Thursday and the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Christian Herter, said they were agreed on strategy to be used at next month's Summit meeting in Paris.

They also announced that they had recommended to a group of Western experts to continue their study of East-West relations prior to the meeting of the NATO Council in Istanbul, shortly before the Paris Summit session.

The announcement was issued on the third and final day of the series of talks between the Western powers which the Ministers have been conducting here. East-West relations was the third subject proposed by the West for consideration at the Summit. The Ministers had already discussed Germany, including Berlin, and disarmament.

High Hopes For A-Test Ban

GENEVA (Reuter). — Russia yesterday accepted a Western proposal that experts from the U.S., Britain and Russia should begin informal meetings in Geneva soon to discuss coordination of their national programmes for further research into underground explosions.

The Soviet acceptance came at a 40-minute meeting of the three-power nuclear weapon test ban conference, which later adjourned until April 26.

All three delegations expressed their optimism that the conference will have really positive results. Western observers also said that if the negotiations went "mildly ahead" a test ban treaty might be possible in three to six months.

At the concurrent 10-nation conference on disarmament, the Soviet delegate, Mr. Valentine Zorin, told the 10-nation disarmament conference yesterday that last week's Soviet proposals were to be viewed "not as a final text to be accepted or rejected, but as a proposal for conducting businesslike and concrete discussions."

Hussein Visits Turkey in Bid To Outdo Nasser

ADANA (Reuter). — King Hussein of Jordan arrived yesterday by air from Teheran for a state visit to Turkey. He was welcomed at the airport by President Cahal Bayar and Premier Adnan Menderes.

He has talks with the Turkish leaders at Cheshme Presidential Palace before a state reception by the President last night. He is to go to Istanbul today for a three-day private visit during which he will meet Queen Mother Melike. He is expected to visit his father, ex-King Talal, who is in an Istanbul medical clinic.

Earlier, a joint communique was issued in Teheran at the conclusion of Hussein's 10-day state visit to Persia. It said the two countries reaffirmed their belief in the principles of the U.N. Charter and condemned a policy of threats and intimidation "one way or another."

Our Arab Affairs Correspondent adds:

King Hussein's talks in Persia and next in Turkey, and those of Nasser in Pakistan, are links in efforts at least to mend the moral support of the Cento members for their respective views on the Middle East, particularly in connection with the forthcoming Summit meeting.

Whereas Nasser now believes the Cento states are worthy of attention, the Jordan monarch's declared policy is virtually identical with that of Cento — especially on Communist subversion in the Middle East. Pacts or no pacts, the fate of Arab states dependent on the fate of the three Islamic states of Pakistan, Turkey and Persia.

These three Cento states represent the most convenient link between the Arabs and the West. Both Hussein and Nasser are endeavouring to improve them, with the former in a sense attempting to undo what Nasser is doing in Pakistan.

Nasser in Lahore

LAHORE, W. Pakistan. — Abdul Nasser drew cheers here on Thursday when he told a Eid-ul-Fitr meeting that "Israel is not just a nation above — Israel is a servant of imperialism."

(Middle East news — Page 2)

No Collapse in Cyprus Talks, Only Recess

LONDON (Reuter). — Colonial Under-Secretary Julian Amery returned here from Nicosia for an Easter weekend with his family, and emphasized there is no breakdown in his talks with Archbishop Makarios. There is only a recess for Easter, he said.

Informed sources confirmed there was no crisis over differences with Cypriot leaders on the size of the future British bases on the island.

Mr. Amery, who has been in Cyprus since February 22, is expected to confer with Prime Minister Macmillan. He said that he will return to Cyprus on Tuesday, and added that he thought "a good deal of progress" had been made.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Mr. Raja Hathoosing, of Bombay, brother-in-law of Indian Premier Nehru, arrived last night by BEA for a five-day visit as guest of Mr. Pinni Allon, M.K.

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(See Page Two)

N.Y. Seamen's Action Heralds Int'l Stand Against Arab Boycott

Picketing to Continue

By ARNOLD HIRL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — "We will continue to picket the Cleopatra and any other UAR ship that ties up in port until the UAR lifts the blacklist on American ships," a spokesman for the Seafarers International Union told your correspondent here yesterday.

It was indicated in Union sources that the picketing might be extended to other Atlantic coast ports at which the 8,100-ton Cleopatra might try to discharge her cargo.

The Union, together with the International Longshoremen Association, began picketing the Cleopatra on her arrival from Mediterranean ports on Wednesday.

Slumbering protest against Egyptian treatment of American seamen and ships had been building up against the U.A.R. for months.

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department met in February to map action against the Arab boycott and the Cleopatra is the first Arab ship to dock here since that date.

Seamen here also been in touch with foreign unions and on April 7, the head of the Swedish Transport Union issued a directive not to unload U.A.R. ships.

Turn to Court?

The Levant Lourine Corporation, general agent for the Khedivial Mail Line of Alexandria, owners of the Cleopatra, said it would try to get a court injunction against the picketing on the grounds that it violated both the American law forbidding political or secondary boycott, and the no-strike clause of the longshoremen's contract.

A union spokesman said this was "neither a strike nor a secondary boycott." He described it as "protest picketing" for the loss of jobs caused by the Arab blacklist and for ill-treatment of American seamen at U.A.R. ports.

A company's spokesman said that the first tanker to Eilat, the Kore Hill, was forced out of business by the Arab boycott with consequent loss of jobs. American seamen aboard the Falmouth Palm, arrived in New York last week with tales of being denied shore leave at Port Said where the ship took on her bunkers. It was also denied permission to use the Suez Canal, and had to go via the Cape of Good Hope. The crew, the captain said, were the only ones to suffer hardship. The world was to show a mark for drill and now ever to another harbour she visited, all of these ships were on the blacklist nor were the crewmen Jewish.

An official of Lewes Laurine told me that up in Wednesday night the company had hoped that this would be a 24-hour demonstration and that the ship would have been unloaded yesterday. As the picketing continued the company was forced to turn to its lawyers.

'We Must Discharge'

He said, "We have to get this ship unloaded somehow." Its load, taken on in Italian and French ports, consists of general cargo for discharge at ports as far south as Jacksonville, Florida. About 450 tons were to be landed in New York. He said he did not know what would become of the ship if the boycott continued. The ship possessory on the vessel disembarked with the help of the Egyptian crew.

The Cleopatra is the former Ismail, one of the Egyptian ships on the Transatlantic run.

Leaflets issued out by the pickets demand that the U.S. Government cooperate in a two-fold measure programme to force the end of the Arab blacklisting. They asked the Navy to stop buying oil in ports where American ships are blacklisted, and that the U.S. halt the shipments of farm surplus cargoes to any nation that tried to designate the ship they should be carried in.

GREETINGS FROM ISRAEL LABOUR

TEL AVIV. — Israel labour organizations have sent greetings to New York longshoremen expressing appreciation of their demonstration against the "Cleopatra."

The Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, cabled Mr. Paul Hall, President of the Seafarers Union:

"Israel workers fully appreciate your resolve to help maintain international law and the freedom of the seas. They regard this action as an important contribution towards the establishment of peace and understanding between nations. We hope your action will encourage all those who are faithful to the principle of the freedom of the seas throughout the world."

The General Secretary of the Israel-affiliated Labour Federation, Mr. Eliezer Shostak, cabled the American seamen:

"Your courageous action in picketing the Egyptian ship 'Cleopatra' has won praise for the spirit of freedom in the heart of the American people. Your move is an important step towards the defence of international law and freedom of the seas for all nations."

The Secretariat of the Haifa Port Workers has also sent a cable of thanks.

Damages Asked For Astypalea Cargo

ATHENS (Reuter). — The English language newspaper "Athens Daily Post" reported on Thursday that a Greek firm in Eritrea had asked the Greek Government to demand compensation from the U.A.R. for 400 tons of Israel cement confiscated in Port Said from the Greek ship Astypalea (347 tons).

The cement had been ordered from Haifa by Antonatos Bros., in Asmara, Eritrea.

The Astypalea was refused permission to enter the Suez Canal by the U.A.R. authorities because of her Israel cargo. The ship was detained at Port Said from December until last Sunday when she left, after unloading. She is expected to reach her home port of Piraeus today.

MIZNAK HEADED FOR CEYLON

The frigate Miznak left Jibuti last night and sailed into the Indian Ocean, heading for her new home port Colombo.

The frigate, manned by an Israel crew, spent 30 hours here while refuelling.

The crew celebrated the order on board ship in mid-sea and her captain, Sgan-Aluf Menahem Cohen, cabled Israel Naval headquarters: "The Children of Israel crossing the Red Sea send festive greetings to the State of Israel."

Sequel to Israel's Struggle

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The picketing by the Seafarers Union of the Egyptian passenger-cargo ship, Cleopatra, in New York, is hailed by Foreign Ministry circles in Jerusalem to be a direct sequel to Israel's persistent struggle for freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal.

Israel's repeated claim that Nasser's Suez blockade is in effect directed against all seafaring nations, has been proven — and the first non-Israel victims to protest are the American merchant sailors.

The New York action, together with the earlier decisions of the Finnish and Swedish governments refusing to boycott all U.A.R. ship dockings, prove to be the beginning of an international wave of protest against Cairo's aggressive action.

Although the international reaction has not come as a complete surprise to political quarters in Jerusalem, no direct Israel diplomatic steps were involved in these actions. It is understood, however, that the final decision by the Seafarers International Union to protest circles against Nasser's blockade and to boycott the Canal was adopted only after the U.N.'s failure to break the Suez deadlock became apparent.

Foreign Ministry circles also attributed special significance to the demand from the Greek Government for the Astypalea Brothers, of Asmara, to submit a claim to the U.A.R. authorities for compensation for seizure of the cargo of Israel cement from the Astypalea.

Boycott Studied In W. German Ports

HAMBURG (AFP). — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions will shortly decide on whether to boycott U.A.R. ships in West German ports, it was learned here on Thursday.

Such a move will be counteraction to the blockade of the Suez Canal to Israel shipping and vessels which have touched in Israel ports.

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Lebanese Queried on Kidnap

TIBERIAS. — An investigation was carried out yesterday by the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission in the vicinity of the Bridge spring to determine whether the four Israelis, taken into custody by Lebanese soldiers on Tuesday, were kidnapped in Israel territory. The four men, Shalom Mamon, Nissim Kiel, Eliahu Hadadin and Yosef Zeval, with managers of a farm training group at Kibbutz Ilfitah, in Upper Galilee. They are aged 20 and 21.

They are now in a Beirut prison and, according to the Lebanese authorities, in good health.

Statements were taken yesterday from Lebanese peasants and from the three Lebanese frontier guards — a corporal and two privates — who had taken the four men into custody.

In the course of the two-hour investigation, the commission members crossed the border. The commission comprised the Israel delegate, Bar-Sinai Shmuel Oded, a police inspector, a U.N. officer, and a Lebanese lieutenant, in place of the regular delegate.

The Lebanese witnesses said that although the four Israelis had talked and smoked with the Arab herdsmen from within Israel territory, they later penetrated some 30-100 metres into the Lebanon.

It was then that they were seized, the Lebanese officer said.

The Lebanese refused Israel's request that the detained men be heard, and that they be allowed to show where they were standing when taken prisoner.

Israel has demanded the immediate return of the detainees and also an emergency session of the M.A.C. to deal with the incident. Because of the sequence of Easter and Passover holidays, this will not be held before next Tuesday.

S. Africa Muzzles Cricket Team

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter). — The 15 South African test cricketers who fly to London tomorrow have been told not to discuss the political situation in South Africa either publicly or privately, during their five-month tour of England.

Official figures of damage and casualties in the Union's recent racial troubles were announced yesterday. From March 21 to April 8 there were 69 non-White civilians and three non-White police killed, two White and 80 non-White civilians injured, 40 White police and 20 non-White police injured. No White were killed.

Nasser Rejects FLN Request for Fedayeen

By ISRAEL NEUMANN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Abdul Nasser has rejected a demand by the F.L.N. to send to Algeria fedayeen units trained for anti-Israel sabotage, unless other Arab League states join Egypt in this action — which would mean internationalizing the war, it was learned here on Thursday.

So far, only Morocco seems willing to participate in the scheme, it was added.

Nasser advised the F.L.N. to demand the dispatch of Chinese and Russian Moslem units, but the danger of such intervention is not considered serious.

With Nasser due back in Cairo shortly, the F.L.N. is expected to renew its pressure, but there seems to be no immediate danger of the war expanding. An impending all-out rebel attack against the Morice Line constitutes the gravest menace.

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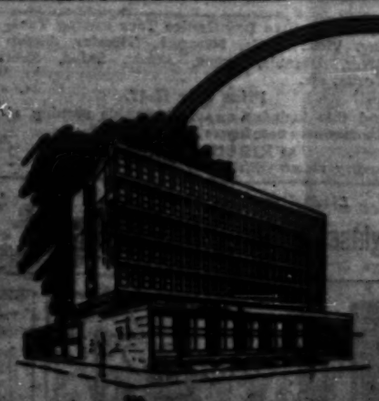

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Izhak Ben-Zvi yesterday received a delegation of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra supporting Messrs. Leo Kestenberg, Isaiah Kreppel and Abe Cohen.

The President yesterday received Rabbi Isaac Maty Rafael, of Teheran; Rabbi Yitzhak Abu-Hatzeira, of Rosh-Ia; and Rabbi Ya'acov Cohen, of Ofakim.

The Argentine Ambassador and Mrs. Garcia Arias recently gave a farewell luncheon for the outgoing Netherlands Ambassador and Mrs. J. G. Rin Backer. Among the guests were: the Swiss Ambassador, Mr. H. Bonny; the Canadian Ambassador, Miss M. Meagher; the Austrian Ambassador and Mrs. H. Lenaghegg; and the Finnish Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Joel Toivola.

U Tin Hlaing, Secretary at the Burmese Embassy, gave a farewell reception at his home in Ramat Gan on Thursday for Sgan-Alof A. Gidron, the outgoing Israel military attaché to Rangoon. Among those present were the Burmese Ambassador; senior officials of the Ministry of Defence; senior army officers, and Major Saw Than, who arrived the previous night from Burma to head the new group of Burmese agricultural trainees.

Mr. Ernest E. Debs, Supervisor of the County of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Debs; Councilman James Brown, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Brown; and Mr. Fred Kahan, West Coast Director of the J.N.F. of America, were received by Dr. Abraham Granott, President and Mr. Jacob Tsur, Chairman, of the Board of Directors of the J.N.F. Mr. Debs is Chairman, and Mr. Brown is one of the officers of the American Christian Palestine Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Klein, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Klein, of St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Kit Feinstein, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Kundstater, of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Max Perlstein and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Deaktor, of Pittsburgh, visited the offices of the Jewish Agency and were received by the Director-General, Dr. Moshe Avidor.

A garden-planting ceremony took place on Wednesday at Ein Gev. The garden is to bear the name of Frank Cohen, a contributor to Keren, the Ein Gev Musical Festival Society. His widow, Ethel Cohen, and representatives of the Jewish National Fund, were present at the ceremony.

BIRTHS

MITTWOCH — To Florence (née Schrout) and Jacob Mittwoch, at the Assuta Hospital, April 14 — a daughter, sister to Amira.

Chayim and Michal Blata, of 223 Freeman Street, Brookline 46, Mass., U.S.A., are happy to announce the birth of their son, David, brother to Vardith and Smadar.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service for Gideon Ayalon and his comrades, who fell in the defence of Safad 12 years ago, was held yesterday at Bet Gideon, named in his honour. Eulogies were delivered by Gideon's father, Dr. Avraham Ayalon; Deputy Mayor Y. Geiger, and the former Haganah commander in the area, Mr. M. Mayber.

Dimona's Water Supply May Be Cut Off Again

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Dimona's water supply will again be cut off as from April 24 unless the town's Local Council makes a cash payment of IL15,000 on its outstanding debt of IL30,000 to the Mekorot water company, undertaken to pay the balance in monthly IL1,000 instalments, and promises to pay its bills promptly in future, Mekorot this week informed the Council.

The Council has offered to pay IL5,000 on the outstanding debt, claiming that this is all the cash it can raise.

The Jerusalem Post learns that, if Mekorot carries out its threat to cut off the water supply, the Council will take the matter to court. Mekorot cut off the town's water supply for about six hours each day during part of last month.

The Dimona Council this week moved into its new premises. Instead of holding a housewarming reception, it donated IL500 for the benefit of victims of the Agadir earthquake.

A IL4,000 loan to the Tamra Local Council for installation of electricity in the village has been approved by the Ministry of Interior.

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"N.Y. TIMES":

Jew Hated More Than Negro By Southern Segregationists

NEW YORK (IHA). — It is the Jew rather than the Negro who is the most hated target of the extremist right-wing of the segregationist movement in the South, according to a report in the "New York Times" on the impact of the segregation issue on the Deep South.

Citing a highly competent Jewish observer, who has lived in the South most of his life, the "Times" special correspondent, Harrison Salisbury, thus summed up the results of a tour of Alabama, one of a series he made of the Southern States.

He reported that after 16-year-old Jerry Hunt tossed a fire bomb at Temple Beth Israel in Gadsen and then wounded two congregants, a large number of crosses were burned in nearby Calhoun County. The "Fayette County Times" commented editorially on the cross burning that it was "indicative of the belief that some people thought the youngster was right."

Salisbury reported that the Birmingham Jewish community was disturbed to read in a local newspaper sympathetic articles about the vandal. While evidence indicated that Hunt was not alone, no other arrests were made.

May not be Tried

The presiding judge before whom the boy appeared admitted him to bond and released him with the comment that he saw no reason to call a special grand jury in the case, which has been put over to July. The "Times" correspondent said that there was skepticism as to whether Hunt would ever be tried.

Such men as retired U.S. Admiral John G. Crommelin were cited as providing a direct link between anti-Negro racism and anti-Jewish prejudice. Crommelin, self-styled "White man's candidate" for the Senate, calls Jews "the real enemy of White Christian Alabamans."

While the Crommelin viewpoint was deplored even by many violent segregationists, it seemed to have wider acceptance than many Alabamans would publicly admit, Salisbury writes. A policeman investigating the attempted dynamiting of a Birmingham synagogue was asked by a Jewish questioner if he did not think the attempt was a terrible thing. The policeman was quoted as replying: "It is bad all right, but you have to admit that you Jews brought it on yourselves by encouraging the Negroes to integrate."

Lebanese Radio Suspends 'English Hour' Feature

LONDON (Reuter). — The Lebanese Government has temporarily suspended "English Hour" broadcasts on Radio Lebanon after complaints that last Sunday's programme contained pro-Israel propaganda, a British Foreign Office spokesman said here yesterday.

The one hour daily "English Hour" programme is prepared by the information section of the British Embassy in Beirut and contains music, non-political talks, plays and news items.

The spokesman said a report had been received from the Embassy about local complaints that the programme last Sunday made pro-Israel propaganda in depicting the life of a Jewish family in Canada.

Africans Bar Israel and S. Africa from Party

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter) — The nine members of the African group here have excluded South African diplomats from the invitation list for next Monday's observance of Africa Freedom Day, it was learned here on Wednesday. The action was understood to have been taken in protest against South African racial policies.

Along with South Africa, Israel has not been included in the guest list. Five of the members — a majority — are Arab states who customarily bar Israel delegates from their own diplomatic functions.

LOST CITIES STILL LOST

AMMAN (AFP). — The Jordanian Antiquities Department has cancelled the permit it granted to an American team to search for Sdom and Gomorrah under the Dead Sea.

According to the Director of the Department, the team — which had the most modern diving equipment — failed to find any trace of the lost cities during its five-week expedition.

Red Sea Fish On Show in Capital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An exhibition of oddly shaped and fantastically coloured fish and other fauna of sea-life from Eilat and the Red Sea was opened in the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo Wednesday morning by Mayor Mordechai Ish-Shalom and Deputy Mayor Moshe Gevirtzman.

Visitors were shown around by Mr. Aharon Shulov, Zoo Director.

The sensation of the exhibition was a "puffer fish," which when picked up by Mr. Pinhas Amital, a Deputy Director of the Zoo, "expanded" to three times its normal size. "Puffing up" is this fish's method of self-defence.

No Concert Contract With Binyanei Haooma

TEL AVIV. — The management of the Binyanei Haooma in Jerusalem has signed no contract nor made any arrangements with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra for holding concerts, the management said in an announcement issued here yesterday.

The announcement was issued in reaction to a circular sent by the I.P.O. to its subscribers in Jerusalem which said that "the Orchestra hopes to greet its subscribers in the second week of May in the renovated Binyanei Haooma."

The announcement by the Hall Management was made in order to forestall any misunderstanding or unpleasantness to Jerusalem concertgoers. The responsibility rests entirely with the Orchestra itself which has not yet concluded any lease arrangements with Binyanei Haooma, the announcement stressed.

Naturei Karta Urged Not to Pay Rates

The Naturei Karta on Tuesday were urged not to pay their Jerusalem Municipal rates as long as the mixed swimming pool in the German Colony remains open.

The call was issued at a rally in the Torah Veyir'a Yeshiva in the Mea Shearim quarter to protest against the establishment of the Billy Rose Sculpture Garden in the Capital.

The meeting also protested against the granting by the Municipality of reduced water rates to the swimming pool.

Kremlin Seen Tightening Hold on Army Commanders

LONDON (UPI). — Soviet officials apparently are getting ready to crack down on army commanders who refuse to knuckle under to Communist Party Directives.

An issue of the official Red Army newspaper "Krasnaya Armiya," which has reached London, complains about officers "who forget party instructions." The newspaper admits that renewed friction has "cropped up between army men and the politruks," officers attached to army units as political overseers.

A conference of party secretaries will be called soon to take up the matter which "cannot be tolerated," the paper said. The meeting is expected to set the stage for a Kremlin crackdown against army leaders viewed as too independent.

Army resentment towards the Communist functionaries who attempt to guide training and organizational policies is not new in Russia. However, it was thought to be on the wane under the more liberal policies of Premier Khrushchev. The conflict was greater under Stalin, especially during the years when politruks exerted supreme control over army units and frequently countermanded orders of the field commanders.

The commissar vanished from army ranks after Stalin's death, but the Khrushchev regime began seeking ways to reinforce its control of the army after the ouster of Marshal Georgi Zhukov — then Red Army Commander-in-Chief — for what apparently amounted to being too popular with the Russian public. Mr. Khrushchev last year introduced into army ranks a new type of commissar — more mild and flexible than their Stalin-era predecessors, but still having the mission of enforcing party orders.

VISITORS' GALLERY

A Small But Vital Cell

Eveleth is a small, prosperous iron mining town in northern Minnesota, 350 km. from Minneapolis and 110 km. from the Canadian border. Amid its population of 7,000 live 20 Jewish families, a small, isolated cell in the body of American Jewry.

Smallness, notwithstanding, the cell has the vitality, its community life the intensity, of the main Jewish centres of the U.S. and Canada. The 20 families are determined members of B'nai B'rith, Hadassah, the U.J.A. and other organizations. The head of one of the families, and one of Eveleth's senior citizens, is Morris Greenberg, now here with his wife on their first visit.

Holds Attention

Close to 60, white-haired, an erect, distinguished figure, over six feet tall, Greenberg is a man who attracts attention and, when he speaks, holds it. Born in Eveleth, the son of a clothing merchant, an immigrant from Russia, he studied law and went into private practice in 1932. He has been a busy lawyer to this day, and his son has since joined him in his law firm. He has among his clients both labour and corporations. In 1930, he was for a year Assistant Attorney-General of Minnesota. For over 30 years he has been legal adviser to a cluster of municipalities around his home town. One of his friends is Senator Humphrey, one of the leading contenders for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Now-foshd Leisure

But his flourishing practice has left Morris Greenberg free to devote mind, heart and time to things Jewish. "This is my first vacation in 30 years, and it's my first visit here..." and then he gropes for words, almost embarrassed at the surge of his emotions. "I have lived among non-Jews for 50-60 years, and now here... the street signs in Hebrew... the taxi drivers, the children, the farmers at work on the hills, the confidence of the people, the industries... I am overwhelmed."

In the U.S., lawyer Greenberg channels his love of Israel into practical and purposeful action. "I set up the Israel Investors Club in my town. I think the U.J.A. is no permanent solution. Independence Bonds help, but they are only for a period until the country's economy becomes self-sustaining. We are convinced that Israel stands on her two feet and is simply good business." Under his prompting the Eveleth families set aside up to $10 each month and buy Israel securities quoted on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Israel Securities Broker

To enable American Jews to invest directly in Israel, Morris Greenberg helped organize the first Jewish brokerage firm in New York that handles Israel securities — the American Palestine Securities Company, at 80 Broad Street, in the New York centre of high finance.

His discovery that Israel comes up to his expectations and hopes has stirred his feelings. He speaks with a note of reverence of the hospitality shown to him here. (His host is the Histadrut of which he has been a friend of long standing). He confirms that he is expected to give lectures on his experience here when he returns to Minnesota. Nobody could more articulately and sincerely plead for Israel in the court of public opinion there.

YA'ACOV ARDON

Israel Asked To Cyprus Youth Rally

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Israel, the U.A.R., Iraq and Lebanon are among the 14 countries which have been invited to send delegations to the Festival of Democratic Youth in Cyprus in July, the three members of the Cyprus Democratic Youth delegation said Wednesday before flying home after a week's visit as guests of the Israel pioneering youth movements.

The Chairman of the delegation, Mr. K. Dimitriades, said Israel and the Arab states were "deliberately invited together, in order to demonstrate our movement's desire for cordial relations with all of Cyprus' neighbours."

The other members of the delegation were Mr. Tasos Pavlides and Miss Sotiris Perlos. (UPI)

State Dep't Invites Judge Etzioni to U.S.

HAIFA. — Judge Moshe Etzioni, Retiring President of the Haifa District Court, has been invited to visit the U.S. for two months by the State Department under the Foreign Leaders Exchange Programme.

The purpose of the visit is to meet members of the American Bench and Bar and "promote understanding between the two countries," Ambassador Ogden Reid wrote in a letter to Judge Etzioni.

He is to leave on Sunday.

From the U.S. Judge Etzioni will travel to the U.K. for a six-weeks professional visit at the invitation of the British Council.

Case Against Ex-El Al Employee Dropped

VIENNA (Ifim). — Charges of embezzlement against a former employee of the El Al office here, Miss Irene Friedrich, have been dropped by the Austrian Attorney-General following the presentation of new evidence by the defence.

Miss Friedrich had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in April 1957 for embezzling 494,000 Austrian schillings. On a defence appeal, the Supreme Court voided the sentence in December 1958 and ordered a retrial. The charges were dropped at the end of last month.

Disabled Veterans Home Gets Pool

NAHARIYA. — A swimming pool was dedicated yesterday at the Rest Home for Disabled Veterans of the War of Liberation by Mr. A.S. Kay, of Washington, D.C., who financed the project. Mr. and Mrs. Kay came to Israel especially for the occasion.

Among the 200 participants in the ceremony were the Chairman of the Local Council, the American Military Attache and the Director-General of the Ministry of Defence. (Ifim)

POWER.—The world's largest hydro-electric power station, producing 2,500,000 kilowatts, is to be built on the Vakhsh River in the central Asian republic of Tajikist, the Soviet news agency, Tass, has reported. The station is scheduled to go into service in five years' time. The dam will be about 3,000 feet long and 900 feet high.

Cables and Shorts

AGREEMENTS. — Rumania-Indonesian agreements to cooperate in scientific, technical and cultural matters were signed in Bucharest yesterday by President Sukarno of Indonesia and President Ion Gheorghe Maurer.

CHESSMAN. — A lawyer for Caryl Chessman flew to Washington yesterday to carry once again to the U.S. Supreme Court the convict-author's fight to escape death in the gas chamber. But Chessman, who lost another appeal to the California Supreme Court on Wednesday, has dismissed his chief lawyer and said: "It is virtually certain I will be executed on May 2."

BRIDGE. — Eight Koreans were killed and 26 others injured when a wooden bridge collapsed under their lorry near Hwasoon, South-Western Korea.

EQUINE. — Police were summoned to move a horse standing with customers in a West Berlin bar, after its owner had ordered it a drink to win a bet.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TODAY

JERUSALEM: Vahora, 11/1 Emek Refaim, 4740.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 60328. Frankel, 28 King George, cor. Gan Meir, 23721. Smiltas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, 62004. Jaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543.

JAFFA: Gaisha, 19 Yidot (4), 63658. RAMAT YITSHAK: Yisrael, Shikun Herut, 34 Tel Hai, 72360. PETAH TIKVA: Britut, 13 Horevel Eion. BENHOYT: Barak, 124 Herzl, 95-1566. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Gova.

HAIFA: Rambam, 29 Aflocoroff, 2974.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Assuta, 20 King George, 23222.

TEL AVIV: (day) Magen David, 25 Allenby, 62262. Kreister, 21 Nahmani, 63439. Smiltas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, 62004. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 28220. Feiman, 23 Hayarkon, 65070. JAFFA: Laris, 72 Jerusalem Blvd., 62638. (evenings) Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24023. Moskowitz, 28 King George, 62620. Ben Yehuda, 163 Ben Yehuda, 25226. Avrahami, 9 Brinker, near Central Bus Station, 62626. JAFFA: Laris, 72 Jerusalem Blvd., 62638. RAMAT GAN: Fisel, 61 Hibat Zion, 72681. PETAH TIKVA: Belkin, 40 Hovevei Eion. BENHOYT: Barak, 124 Herzl, 95-1566. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Gova.

HAIFA: Hagen David, 29 Gesia, 6606. Carmel, 128 Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, 81713. Pentagon, Haifa Bay, 71460.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Shaftai, Harav Berlin, Beit Kadima, 283 O. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Bisen, 54 Shimshon, 26765. Dr. Garfman, 25 Frishman. Dr. Har-Even, 12 Sheinkin, 22411. Dr. Warren, 12 Sheinkin, 23677. Dr. Weiss, 72 Dizengoff. Dr. Stern, 42 Keren Kayemet, 61974. Dr. Maier, 40 Arlozoroff, 61350. HOLON: Dr. Dekor, Block 13a, Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim.

RAMAT GAN: Dr. Sanaberg, 62 Bialik. Dr. Rosenblum, 9 Malal (corner 129 Mosf'im). Dr. Fuchsberg, 176 Herzl.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 6 Rehov Shenef'im, Tel. 2694.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Lerl, Kiryat Moshe, Beit Cohen, 62879. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV, HOLON, RAMAT GAN & HAIFA: same as above.

Chess Tourney Drawn

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The 13th game of the World Chess Title series being played in Moscow between World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik and challenger Mikhail Tal ended in a draw on Thursday, after the 26th move.

The Soviet News Agency Tass reported that Tal leads with 7½ points to Botvinnik's 5½ points, with 11 more games to go in the series.

DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA P.R. 124/60

In the matter of the late ZELIG ORLAN, also known as ZELIG ORLANSKY, of New York, N.Y., U.S.A., deceased of New York on 26.1.55.

Petitioners: Dora Orlan, Joseph Orlan, Pamela Stein, Bertha Orlan and Ida Diamond, all of New York, represented by J. Khelsadi, advocate, of Haifa, and A. Likhovsky, advocate, of Jerusalem.

Let it be known, that the petitioners have applied to this Court for an Order declaring the succession of the said deceased.

I hereby summon all persons to appear in this Court within 30 days from the date of publication hereof and show cause, if any, why an Order declaring the succession of the said deceased should not be granted. Otherwise such Order will be given as to the Court seems right.

S. BASH, Registrar

Dated: 7.4.60.

DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA

Probate of Will No.88/60

In the matter of the Will of Sara JASCHKOWITZ, of Haifa, deceased at Haifa, on 31.7.1958.

Petitioner: Fritz JASCHKOWITZ.

I do hereby cite all persons to appear in this Court within 30 days from the date of publication hereof and show cause, why the last Will of the said deceased should not be proved, approved and registered, and probate thereof granted to Fritz JASCHKOWITZ of 35 Allenby Street, Haifa, otherwise, such order will be given as to the Court seems right.

S. BASH, Registrar

Dated: 14.4.60.

DISTRICT COURT OF HAIFA P.R. 124/60

In the matter of the late Hyman FREEDMAN of New York, U.S.A. deceased at New York on 14.7.59.

Petitioner: Michael FREEDMAN, represented by M. Hewell, Y. Herzl and A. Hager, of 21 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv.

Let it be known that the petitioner has applied to this Court for an order declaring the succession of the said deceased. I hereby summon all persons to appear in this Court within 30 days from the date of publication hereof, and show cause, if any, why an order declaring the succession of the said deceased should not be granted. Otherwise such order will be given as to the Court seems right.

S. BASH, Registrar

Dated: 7.4.60.

Baghdad 'Corpse' Gets Up, Flees from Troops

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — The daily newspaper "Al Thawra" reported Wednesday that striking cement factory workers marched on central Baghdad on Tuesday bearing a coffin which they claimed contained a man shot by the army.

At the Defence Ministry, troops broke up the demonstrators who dropped the coffin, whereupon the "corpse" got up and fled.

The newspaper "Al Zaman" said investigations had disclosed that the "corpse" was paid five dinars for his act. Women "mourners," traditionally smeared with mud, who accompanied the procession, were each paid half a dinar.

Some local cement workers have been on strike for three days for more pay and in protest against dismissals.

13th Game of World Chess Tourney Drawn

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The 13th game of the World Chess Title series being played in Moscow between World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik and challenger Mikhail Tal ended in a draw on Thursday, after the 26th move.

The Soviet News Agency Tass reported that Tal leads with 7½ points to Botvinnik's 5½ points, with 11 more games to go in the series.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 6.39 tonight and ends tomorrow at 6.46 p.m.

Portion: 49th and 50th Sidra, Bamidbar 26, 1—52. Haftara: Yehezkel 37, 1—14. Haftara: Malakhi, 3, 4 — 24.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 6.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.45 p.m.

Shelosh Seudot: Tonight 6.00 p.m. Shahrit morning, 8.00 a.m. Minha 6.30 p.m. Shiur by Dr. Wertheim, 6.45 p.m. Ma'ariv 6.45 p.m. Services conducted by Cantor Moshe Stern & Choir.

Beharia Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ramat Yishayahu (Giv'at Shaul): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: 6.15 a.m.

Hatikva Synagogue (Hibat Zion): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mizrahi Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Sefer Torah Synagogue, Sefer Torah: Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Shaarei Zedek Synagogue: Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.00 a.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.41 p.m.

Shiloh Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Sefer Torah Synagogue, Sefer Torah: Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Shaarei Tefila Synagogue (Hibat Zion): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.00 a.m.

Mishkenot Synagogue: Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moshe Synagogue: Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Yitzhak Synagogue: Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Yaakov

When Visiting Haifa
don't fail to call on
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Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Continuing showers, with additional rise in temperatures.

Outlook for Saturday: Showery weather.

Weather Synopsis: A chain of depressions over North Africa in conjunction with an upper high causing high temperatures and dryness.

	a)	b)	c)
Mt. Casa'an	26	12—22	14—22
Tiberias	27	17—21	16—22
Haifa Port	23	15—20	16—20
Natanya	23	15—23	15—24
Tel Aviv Kiryа	23	14—21	15—24
Tel Aviv Port	22	14—21	15—27
Lydda Airport	27	11—23	10—26
Jerusalem	19	12—20	6—17
Beersheba	23	14—23	12—26
Eilat	31	18—33	16—33

a) Humidity at 8 p.m. b) Temperature ranges yesterday evening. c) Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mr Maurice Edelman, the British M.P., for a ten-day private visit.

Lorin Maazel, the young American conductor, to conduct the I.P.O. for three weeks (by El Al).

Mrs. Idel Glueck, of Antwerp, an active member of the Belgian WIZO Federation, and Mr. Glueck and their son, Svi, to celebrate Svi's Bar Mitzva in Jerusalem.

Dr. Noah Nardi, from a three-month mission in Europe and the U.S. on behalf of the Ministry of Education and the Jewish Agency.

Mr. and Mrs. Anatole Josephs, of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. David Schwab, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Felix Warburg, of New York; and Mr. and Mrs. George d'Almeida, of Rome — under the auspices of the U.J.A.

Mr. Julius Haber, of New York, with Mrs. Haber, for a month's visit to their children and to make arrangements for the Hebrew edition of Mr. Haber's book, "The Odyssey of an American Zionist" (in the a.s. Jerusalem).

Mr. Reuben Katz, of Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Mort Groen, and Mr. and Mrs. Lou Freiberg, of Cleveland, Ohio.

M. and Mrs. Saul Reinfeld, and Mr. and Mrs. M.L. Cohen, of South Orange, N.J.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Mink, of Rochester, N.Y.

Mr. Henry Trotin, of Utica, N.Y., under the auspices of the Hood Organization.

DEPARTURES

Miss Cywia Lubetkin, on a fund-raising mission in the U.S. and Canada on behalf of the Yitzhak Katzenelson Holocaust Museum at Kibbutz Lohamei Hageitaot (by El Al).

TWELVE Israel schoolchildren arrived in Nicosia yesterday on a four-day tour of Cyprus which they won as a prize in a slogan contest organized by the Miromit company, manufacturers of solar heaters.

• • •

A GROUP of 50 Swiss social workers and librarians arrived on Wednesday for a fortnight's study tour of Israel's social services. Their hosts will be the Foreign Relations Division of the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Israel Social Welfare League.

• • •

HUNDREDS of former underground members who were prisoners in British jails yesterday afternoon gathered in the courtyard of Jerusalem's lock-up to mark the 75th birthday of Rabbi Arye Levin, who acted as chaplain to the prisoners. The gathering was addressed by Mr. Menahem Begin, M.K.

• • •

THE DAILY life of Israel diplomats abroad will be described at 8.30 tonight at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv by Messrs. Katriel Katz, former Minister to Hungary and Poland; Amiel Najar, former Ambassador to Japan and now Ambassador-Designate to Belgium, and Ya'acov Tsur former Ambassador to Argentina and France.

B-G Dedicates Ovdat Acropolis

By H. REX-ARE,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

OVDAT. — Standing in the shade of a ninth century arch, the Prime Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Ben-Gurion, yesterday inaugurated the reconstructed Byzantine acropolis at this ancient site, 65 kms. south of Beersheba on the road to Eilat.

Work is still proceeding on the restoration of the Nabatean and Roman enclosure here, under the auspices of the Committee for the Reconstruction of National Monuments of the Prime Minister's Office.

Among the array of dignitaries present at the ceremony were the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, and Mrs. Reid; the Hebrew University President, Prof. B. Mazar; the O.C. Southern Command, A/M A. Tsidi; the President of the Jerusalem District Court, Judge B. Halevi; the Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office and the Development Ministry, Messrs. T. Kollek and M. Bader; the District Commissioner, Mr. Y. Vardimon; the Beersheba Mayor, Mr. D. Touviahu; the Chairman of the Committee for the Reconstruction of National Monuments, Dr. Y. Yadin; and Dr. H. Backus, Special Assistant to the U.S. Ambassador.

Mr. Ben-Gurion predicted that the roads between Beersheba and Eilat would "soon be thronged with farmers, workers and businessmen. Eilat will be a great international seaport. Beersheba will have its own university. And the population of the Negev will reach two million."

The Prime Minister then presented inscribed silvers to five workmen for their outstanding contribution to the reconstruction project. One of them was Mr. Nisim Lugasi, 61, a stone cutter from Kfar Yeruham who came here five years ago from Morocco. With his flowing white beard and long white payess (robe), Mr. Lugasi looked like an Old Testament patriarch. The second was Mr. Shlomo Gabbai, of Dimona, 18, who was taken on two years ago as a relief worker and worked his way up to foreman.

In his remarks, Mr. Reid noted that while other nations were trying to conquer outer space, Israel was seeking to develop human values.

Prof. Yadin disclosed that plans were under way to reconstruct the Negev battlefields of the War of Independence as national monuments.

Two years of work went into the reconstruction of the acropolis, which covers an area of 30 dunams and which is 619 metres above sea level. Restoration work at both Ovdat and Shivta (Subeita) is being aided by a IL200,000 J.M.O. grant.

A Paz petrol station will be opened at Ovdat in two weeks. The Government Tourist Corporation is building an inn there.

New Parking Rules In Heart of Tel Aviv

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — New parking restrictions will be enforced next week along Herzl Street, Nahlat Binyamin and Rothschild Boulevard. They will be applied from 7 a.m. till 2 p.m. daily, and include a complete ban on all parking along the southern side of Rothschild Boulevard up to the junction with Allenby Road, and a ban on right side curb parking along Herzl Street from its Eilat Street junction, and on Nahlat Binyamin between Ahad Ha'am and Yehuda Halevi Streets. Herzl and Nahlat Binyamin are both one-way streets.

The restricted area covers the entire business centre of the city. Car owners will now have to park in the Municipal parking lots on Yehuda Halevi Street, north and south of Allenby Road.

Rav-Pakad Daniel Bareli, of the City's northern traffic division, explained that the purpose of the restrictions was to eliminate the usual morning traffic jams along these thoroughfares and to speed up traffic entering and leaving the city via its southern approaches.

During the afternoon and evening, car owners will be able to park as before, provided they do not interfere with the flow of traffic or contravene other regulations. During the past week car owners were informed of the changes by policemen on the beat.

Passover Procession To Mount Zion

Thousands of Passover pilgrims from all over the country yesterday ascended Mt. Zion in Jerusalem.

Special trains arrived in the morning from Tel Aviv and Ramle and were greeted by Dr. Z. Kahana, Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

With music provided by the police band, the long procession marched to the Mount, bearing aloft Scrolls of the Law. Later, many of the pilgrims were received by the Chief Rabbi and by the Minister for Religious Affairs.

APRIL 22 DEADLINE FOR TEL AVIV RATES

TEL AVIV. — The last day for paying outstanding Tel Aviv Municipal rates without being liable for a 20 per cent fine is April 22, the Municipality announced yesterday.

Congo Youth Chief Impressed by Israel

Israel is unequivocally a democracy which provides equal opportunity for all and is sparing no effort to educate its large numbers of young people who came here from underdeveloped countries.

"These are the strongest impressions of my brief visit here," M. Alphonse Sita, Commissioner-General for Social Work and Youth in the Belgian Congo, yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post*. The youthful African political leader was summing up his two-week visit here, during which he studied Israel's educational and immigrant settlement projects.

He was accompanied by Viscount Julien d'Avigneon, the Executive Representative of the Belgian National Youth Project, which established its first branch in the Congo six months ago.

According to M. Sita, the Israel pattern of Nahal units could probably be applied to the Congo's special conditions when it becomes independent next July.

(See 'African Visitors,' Page 11)

Easter Pilgrims To Cross to Old City

Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than 1,000 tourists and foreign residents of all Christian denominations are expected to pass through Mandelbaum Gate into the Old City of Jerusalem this morning to celebrate the Eastern and Western Easters, which coincide this year. Israel's Christian citizens cross into the Old City only at Christmas.

The pilgrims will remain in the Old City for three days, except for members of the clergy, who will remain for five days, the Jerusalem District Officer yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post*. In view of the smallpox epidemic in Jordan, all prospective pilgrims must first be vaccinated. All who have not yet attended to this may apply to the District Health Office in Mahane Yehuda this morning.

Russian Orthodox priests and nuns living in Israel this year did not apply for permission to cross the lines. For the past five years Jordan has refused them entry because they hold Soviet passports.

Yesterday, Maundy Thursday — the day of the Last Supper and the Washing of the Feet — church bells ceased to peal, while Holy Week hymns were chanted in churches throughout the country. The bells will peal again tomorrow at midnight when Masses will be held at all churches.

Yesterday afternoon, the Custos of the Holy Land, Msgr. Alfredo Polidori, who crossed the lines from the Old City, led the traditional Maundy Thursday pilgrimage to the Cenacculum on Mt. Zion, the traditional site of the Last Supper. Catholic priests and nuns and members of the diplomatic and consular corps took part in the procession.

Good Friday services will be held at the Parish of Terra Sancta in Jerusalem today. A sunrise service will be held for Jerusalem's Protestant communities at St. Andrew's Scottish Church on Sunday morning.

G.Z. Party Postpones National Convention

TEL AVIV. — The Executive Council of the General Zionist party last night decided to postpone the party's national convention from May 25 to June 21. The postponement is due to "technical arrangements," it was stated.

A CAMPAIGN to popularise vocational training was announced yesterday by Mr. Moshe Kitron, Director of the Education Department of the Histadrut Cultural Centre.

T.A. Maccabi Plays Vasas, Of Budapest, Tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — The Budapest team, Vasas, which arrived by air late last night, will play the first game of its Israel tour against Tel Aviv Maccabi at the Jaffa "Bassa" ground on Saturday.

League matches will be resumed the same day, following the return of the National team from its Balkan tour and the agreement of qualified referees to return to the football field.

Vasas, which is currently in first place in the Hungarian soccer league, includes several internationals. It was champion of Hungary in 1957, cup winner in 1956, and Central European cup holder in 1956 and 1957.

Vasas will play three games in Israel — against Haifa Maccabi in Haifa on Monday, and against the Israel Selected at Ramat Gan next Wednesday, in addition to tomorrow's game. Hungarian club soccer is regarded as considerably superior to the standard of Israel football, and Vasas can be expected to beat Tel Aviv Maccabi tomorrow.

The major clash in the National League will be at Petah Tikva, where Petah Tikva Hapoel entertains Haifa Hapoel. One point separates these two teams, and they have been waging a ding-dong battle at the head of the league. Home side advantage may give the Petah Tikva team the points in this game.

One Point Ahead

Tel Aviv Maccabi has been creeping up on the top two Hapoel sides and actually heads the table, one point ahead of Petah Tikva Hapoel, although it has played one game more.

Tel Aviv Hapoel, three points behind, is at home to Jerusalem Hapoel and must be favoured to hold both points.

At the other end of the table, Jaffa Maccabi, lagging three points behind the next lowest team, Ramat Gan Hapoel, travels to play Natanya Maccabi. As it is fighting for its place in the National League, it may bring off a surprise result.

The League A struggle for promotion will be very keen this week-end, as top-placed Tel Aviv Hakoah entertains second-placed Tiberias Hapoel, which is two points behind. Tel Aviv Shimshon, three points behind Hakoah, but with two games in hand meets Kfar Saba Hapoel on neutral ground, and here too the result is by no means a foregone conclusion.

FIXTURES

Tel Aviv Maccabi vs. Vasas.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Tel Aviv Hapoel vs. Jerusalem Hapoel; Petah Tikva Hapoel vs. Haifa Hapoel; Ramat Gan Hapoel vs. Tel Aviv Ironi; Haifa Maccabi vs. Ramat Yehuda; Natanya Maccabi vs. Jaffa Maccabi.

LEAGUE A

Tel Aviv Hakoah vs. Tiberias Hapoel; Hadera Maccabi vs. Jerusalem Beitar; Ramle Hapoel vs. Beersheba Hapoel; Natanya Hapoel vs. Rehovot Hapoel; Shimshon vs. Kfar Saba Hapoel; Rehovot Hapoel vs. Kiryat Malachi Hapoel; Hakoah Yehuda Hapoel vs. Hakoah Hapoel.

GHANA CANCELS FOOTBALL FIXTURE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Ghanaian national football team will not play against Israel at Ramat Gan on May 3, Independence Day, as had been scheduled. The Ghanaian Football Association, cancelling the fixture, said on Wednesday that its team would participate in the Togo independence celebrations the same day. (Earlier report in Israel's Week — Pg. D.

The Ghanaian Embassy here said last night it had no knowledge of the cancellation.

Instead of the match against Ghana, the Maccabi selected will meet the Hapoel selected at Ramat Gan on May 3.

It is now apparently too late for the F.A. to make arrangements with another national side to visit this country for the Independence Day fixture. Several weeks ago, Northern Ireland offered to play here on that date.

Israel's next international match will be against the under-23 England XI, on May 22.

T.A. Maccabi Marks 50th Anniversary

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv Maccabi yesterday defeated Jaffa Maccabi by a score of 6-0 in a football match at the Maccabi Stadium here marking Tel Aviv Maccabi's 50th anniversary.

Ray Rossman, the visiting British runner, set a new Israel all-comers record for the 1,000-metre dash, covering the distance in 2:39.3. Israel's Yair Puntlist also broke Binyamin Zadok's previous record of 2:39.8, timing 2:37.4.

Deputy Mayor Moshe Goldstein brought the city's greetings to the 3,000 spectators.

Other speakers were Messrs. P. Glidengame, Chairman of the Maccabi World Union; S. Zyman, Chairman of Israel Maccabi; S. Zisling and A. Caspi.

Police Cross Swords With Probation Officers at Parley

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Police spokesmen greeted a hubbub ensued probation officers and social workers at the symposium on the treatment of offenders, organized by the Ministry of Welfare, which closed in Jerusalem yesterday.

The discussion in question was on "The Police — Society's First Line in the War against Delinquency."

Murmurings among the audience of over 200 rose in volume as Supt.-Nitzav M. Bardel, Head of the Northern District Investigation Branch, related how the police and interviewed a number of juvenile offenders to discover what treatment they had been given by probation officers.

The answers of the youngsters, as reported by Supt.-Nitzav Bardel, were of the type: "The officer asked me if I felt mixed with bad boys. I said, no." (Later, a speaker in the discussion declared: "Many of these youngsters are quite shrewd and know how to put things over.")

Supt.-Nitzav Bardel suggested that no one was more fitted than the police to fill out the reports on offenders for presentation to the courts. Probation officers at present had to spend too much of their time on the reports, at the expense of providing supervision, he added.

Earlier, Nitzav Y. L. Prag, Acting Head of the National Investigation Department, declared that little was known of the causes of delinquency or about methods of treatment. "And because the causes and solutions are not discovered, the police get the blame," he said.

Mr. Haim Cohn, the Attorney-General, and other speakers, called for more cooperation among the various agencies and Ministries dealing with the problem.

The Ministry of Welfare's new Director-General, Dr. M. A. Kurtz, promised that his Ministry would endeavour to put into practice the ideas raised at the symposium.

In other sessions devoted to the manifold aspects of the subject, papers were delivered by Mr. E. Milo, Director of the Juvenile Probation Service; Mr. Y. Cohen, the Deputy Director; Dr. M. Hoffert, Director of the Department for Community Work; Mr. Ben-Zion Shapira, Director of the Novomesky Youth Educational Centre; Dr. D. Prich, Adviser to the Ministry of Health on Clinical Psychology; and Mrs. Shulamit Kleinow, Director of Youth Aliya's Division for Pedagogic Healing.

Mr. Cohn and Mr. Colin Gillon, State Attorney, presided.

To Aid Writers In Development Areas

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Hebrew Authors Association yesterday wound up its 19th biennial convention by adopting a resolution to set up a committee to help writers settle in development areas.

The convention also appealed to the Government to make efforts to raise the standards of Hebrew culture in the elementary schools.

Other resolutions included appeals to Soviet Jewry to remain faithful to Jewish values and the Hebrew language, and to the Soviet Government to allow Russian Jews to come to Israel.

Eight Big Cats Die In Tel Aviv Zoo

TEL AVIV. — Eight animals of the cat family — tigers, leopards and lions — have died at the Tel Aviv Zoo within the last two months. An autopsy on one animal showed that it died of poisoning.

Zoo officials believe that the cats may have been poisoned by licking the pesticide material with which their cages are sprayed. They said there was no evidence that the animals had been poisoned deliberately. *(Films)*

Shalev to Head D-G's Office

Mr. Mordechai Shalev, the Foreign Ministry spokesman has been appointed Head of the Director-General's Office in the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Ze'ev Sufot, of the Ministry's British Commonwealth Division, has been appointed acting spokesman.

Mr. Abba Gefen, the outgoing Head of the Director-General's Office, becomes Deputy Director of the Ministry's Cultural Relations Division.

Rafi Levy Better, To Leave Hospital Soon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The condition of Rafi Levy, the Israel centre-forward who was taken to the Beilinson Hospital on Wednesday suffering from concussion, was reported improved on Thursday night. He is expected to be released from hospital within a few days.

Levy was injured in a match in Petah Tikva on Wednesday.

National team trainer Giula Mandy, team captain Stelmach, and players of Tel Aviv Maccabi, of which Levy is a member, visited the injured footballer on Thursday.

FLIGHTS between Tel Aviv and Nahariya will be renewed on May 15 by Arkia, Ilan reported yesterday.

Science Symposium Ends at Hebrew U.

The organization and direction of scientific research in Israel were discussed by speakers yesterday at the closing session of a two-day symposium held by the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Prof. A. Dvoretzky noted that there was no real dividing line between pure and applied research, adding that no one would dispute the need for directing research for the benefit of the State.

Prof. I. Dostrovsky said a primary duty was to define the aims of scientific research — and this was the duty of the scientists themselves.

Prof. S. Hestrin suggested that duplication was not necessarily a bad thing and could, indeed, be of benefit in research. *(Films)*

Crowds Flock To Haifa Flower Show

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — About 20,000 persons have come to see Haifa's ninth "symphony of flowers" since it opened at the new community centre adjoining Gan Binyamin on Wednesday.

The following prizes were awarded yesterday in a floral arrangement contest:

- Mrs. Erika Shoenfeld, of Rehovot, for the high-vase category and for her grouping of leaves in flat vases;
- Mrs. Carmela Cahan, of Haifa, for a floral arrangement in a flat vase;
- the pupils of the City of Shalom School in Tel Aviv, for a display of fruits and vegetables;
- Mrs. Rivka Amitzur, of Haifa, for decorating a table for a children's celebration.

Acre Stunt Scene Shot for 'Exodus'

ACRE. — One of the most exciting scenes in "Exodus" was shot here yesterday when a stunt actor, in the role of a British Palestine police constable, "fell" 12 metres from the Acre prison wall in a fight with a Jewish prisoner during a jail break sequence.

The actor, London-born Jack Cooper, 34, hurtled head first from the wall. A split second before hitting the ground, he gave his body a twist and landed on his back — on a layer of mattresses, screened by cardboard. He was none the worse for the fall, and ready for further stunts.

Three Held For Assaulting Girl

BEERSHEBA. — Three men, aged 21-22, were detained by police here yesterday on suspicion of having criminally assaulted a 16-year-old girl from Kfar Yeruham.

The men, one of whom is the girl's fiancé, allegedly confessed to having committed the assault near Kfar Yeruham on Tuesday night.

Bus Co-ops Reject Membership Call

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The bus cooperatives on Thursday flatly rejected a Histadrut demand to grant full membership to their hired workers. Spokesmen of the Dan, Egged and Hamekasher committees told the press that even the threat of a strike by the employees would not affect their stand, since the Histadrut demands were considered tantamount to undermining the cooperatives' framework.

A five-man Histadrut committee, headed by Mr. T. Meshel, of the trades union department, demanded that during the next four years the cooperatives admit to membership all hired employees, without discrimination of age, sex or professional standing, under a system of graded salaries. The cooperatives rejected this outright.

Uniform Standards

Messrs. M. Ofer and S. Davidson, of Egged, Mr. L. Lightman, of Hamekasher and Mr. A. Manor, of Dan, said that the bus cooperatives were based on salary equality and uniform technical standards among their members. If they accepted for membership employees such as cleaners and conductors, there would be a general lowering of working standards. It was claimed, and the cooperatives' system of rotating personnel among driving and administrative jobs would be disrupted.

The cooperatives reserve their exclusive right to decide on the admission of new members, they stressed.

The speakers also pointed out that, in accordance with the law, they had been obliged to employ many handicapped and elderly persons whom they could not admit as members. They maintained, however, that all hired employees with the requisite age and health qualifications could become full members on completion of training courses and after obtaining bus driving licences. Moreover, employees holding responsible positions would be granted membership regardless of whether they held a driving licence.

The speakers disclosed that during 1959 the cooperatives took in 500 new members, the majority of whom were recruited from among their hired employees. This year, some 500 additional members would have been admitted but for the Histadrut's order to delay admissions, which the speakers attributed to the Labour Federation's fear of thus weakening the bargaining power of the employees.

Chimavir to Spray Turkish Fields

TEL AVIV. — Five piper-cub spraying planes of the Chimavir company are due to leave for Turkey shortly for a 350,000-dunam wheat field spraying operation, it was learned here on Thursday.

This will be the company's first venture abroad, following its successful bid for a tender put out by a Turkish undertaking.

A HISTADRUT-sponsored seminar for students in higher institutions of learning will take place in Hakfar Hayarok today and tomorrow.

Farmers' Body Irked At Bayar's Proposals

TEL AVIV. — The private-sector Federation of Israel Farmers has protested to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, following last week's publication of the "three farming to the full-time farmers" proposals.

Terming the suggestion "the imposition of an agricultural dictatorship by means of water allocations and subsidies," a spokesman of the Federation told *The Jerusalem Post* here on Thursday that the Federation's presidium would meet Mr. Dayan today (Friday) to express their concern.

The Federation represents some 1,000 farm units mainly in the moshavim.

The spokesman said that the proposals to restrict part-time farming would mainly affect the larger moshavim which had become urbanized in recent years, and would in effect penalize them for their rapid growth.

He added that the Federation would also oppose any attempts to impose crop planning or the regional elimination of certain branches of agriculture. There could be no guarantee that there would not in turn be a surplus of the substitute crops.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

APRIL 14, 1960

3½%	Travel Dollar	101
3½%	Revision (amended)	101
3½%	Defence Loan	101½
4%	"	101½
4½%	Housing Loan A	101½
4½%	" B	101½
4½%	" C	101½
4½%	" D	101½
4½%	" E	101½
4½%	" F	101½
4½%	" H	101½
5½%	Pal. Electric 37/44	111
5½%	Nat. Oil Co.	99
5½%	Local Authorities	103
6%	Jewish Agency	103
6%	Keren Hayesod	103
6%	" 50/52 III.	103
6½%	Fertilizers & Chems.	101
6½%	Ind. Dev. Bank	103
6½%	Gen. Mortgage Bank	103
6½%	Bank Leumi Inv.	103
6½%	Rassco	103
6½%	Igroth	103
6½%	Gas-Rassco	103
	C.o.L. LINKED BONDS	
4½%	Defence Loan	103½
4½%	Housing Loan A	98
4½%	" C	99
4½%	" D	100
5½%	Pal. Electric 37/44	114½
5½%	Pal. Electric 45/48	112½
6½%	Local Authorities	103
6%	"	103
6%	Keren Hayesod	103½
6%	" 50/52 III	103½
6½%	Rassco	103
	50/52 S/C.o.L. LINKED	
6½%	Igroth	103
6%	Ind. Dev. Bank	97½
6%	Bank Leumi Invest.	97
	ORDINARY SHARES	
	Bank Leumi	249
	Gen. Mortgage Bk.	208½
	Bk. Leumi Invest.	249
	Hilton's Investment	245
	African Pal. Invest.	205
	Isr. Land Develop.	178
	Ata Textile	181
	Mekor Textile	168
	Angle & Bejarano	143½
	Pal. Potash	184½
	Teva Pharmas.	197
	Palest. Cold Storage	130
	Am. Isr. Paper Mills	238
	Delek	214½
	Delek (11/12 Div.)	227½
	Jordan	99
	Rassco	138

B: Buyers only. S: ex Div/Discom

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KAPLAN PRIZE 1959/60 Correction

In the notice published yesterday, April 14, the Haifa address was published incorrectly. It should read: Names of possible candidates may be submitted to the Labour Productivity Institute, 32 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Haifa.

Approved Investments Reach $30 m. Mark

Foreign currency investments of $30.1 million in 49 projects were approved in the first three months of this year, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced yesterday.

Investments totalling $16.1 in 30 plants were approved during the same period last year. The largest share of the investment in the approved plants was IL22.5m. both years.

Of this year's foreign investments, $12m. came from American and Canadian investors and $7.6m. from Swiss investors.

Most of the investments are in the building materials, paper, cardboard, printing and textiles industries.

New Elanit Knitwear Plant Dedicated

TEL AVIV. — Five million pounds worth of exports is the goal the knitwear industry has set for itself within the next four years, Mr. Michael Tzur, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, said here yesterday. He was addressing a ceremony at which the new premises in Yad Eliahu of Elanit, the knitwear firm, were dedicated.

Elanit, which began operations 12 years ago, employs some 80 workers. It will begin operations in its new plant immediately after the holidays, Dr. E. Gottesman, the manager, announced.

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SAINT JOAN
STARRING RICHARD WIDMARK, RICHARD TODD, ANTON WALBROOK, JOHN GIELGUD & JEAN SEBERG
Commencing Saturday, April 16

APRIL 24
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For Beginners, Intermediate and Advanced:—
Intensive 4½-month courses starting April 24, and July 3.
For Intermediate and Advanced:—
One-month Courses starting April 24, and July 3. Aug. 7 and Sept. 14
Special 6-Week Courses for tourists starting April 24, July 3, Sept. 14
For registration and particulars (by interview or mail), apply to Ulpan "Akiva," Pardess Hagdud, Netanya. Tel. 2947 (9 a.m. — 3 p.m.)

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PRESENTS
in English
"Three in One"
(3 one-act plays)
Mystery, Drama, Comedy
Tuesday, April 19
Monday, April 25
at 8.30 p.m.
at Z.O.A. House.
Tickets: Rococo, L'an, ZOA House.

Maurice Schwarz
directs and stars in
JOSHE KALB
(In Yiddish)
Saturday, April 16 — Ohel Shem, Tel Aviv, 7 & 9.30
Monday, April 18 — Ohel Shem, Tel Aviv, 7 & 9.30
Tickets at all ticket agencies.

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Operation
Distribution of Imported Records at Reduced Prices
Notice to Distributors
April 22, 1960, is the deadline for settling payments on records. Anyone who does not collect his ordered records by that date will lose all rights to the records remaining. From April 22, they will be sold to all comers.

NOTICE
This Notice is given by us in our capacity as associates of the ATID MEDITERRANEAN LINE LIMITED, the owners of the m.v. PALYAM.
The m.v. PALYAM is presently discharging cargo at Haifa Port and will be ready to accept cargo destined for Adriatic ports.
Barnett Bros. & Borchard Ltd. claim to act as the ship's agents of the PALYAM, although they are not the lawful agents of the ship nor are they entitled to accept cargo on behalf of the vessel or its owners, or to issue bills of lading or to receive any freight or other payments for services of the PALYAM.
Clients are hereby warned that no cargo will be loaded on the PALYAM for its forthcoming or any other journey except on the basis of bills of lading issued by the Atid Mediterranean Line Limited itself.
The public is hereby warned not to pay any amounts whatsoever to Barnett Bros. & Borchard Ltd. on account of freight or other services of PALYAM.
The Investment Company of
Hakibbutz Hameuhad Fund Ltd.

The "Shemen" and the Queen of Sheba
CONTEST
will continue at the Armon Cinema in Haifa until April 21, 1960.
Questionnaires for participation in the contest are available in the cinema's lobby.
First Prize—IL.1,000 in cash;
and other valuable prizes.

MR. AND MRS. AVIGDOR UNNA
will be happy to welcome their relatives and friends to the BAR MITZVA celebration of their son
YACHIN
The reading of the portion of the Law will take place on Saturday, April 23, 1960, (כ"ו בניסן תשי"ם, פרשת שמיני) at the Binyan Zion Synagogue, 12 Rehov Unzaikin, Jerusalem. Reception at 11.30-1.30. Sermon at 12 noon.
Kindly regard this as a personal invitation.

Dr. and Mrs. Erich Markus
take pleasure in inviting their relatives, friends and acquaintances to the BAR MITZVAH of their son
RAPHAEL
at 8.45 a.m., Saturday, April 23, 1960 (כ"ו בניסן תשי"ם, פרשת שמיני) at the Yeshurun Synagogue, Jerusalem.
A reception will be held at the home of Irma and Erich Markus, 26 King George Ave., 11.30 a.m.—1.30 p.m.
Please regard this as a personal invitation.

Samuel Seidmann
Advocate (Boston)
Vera Pascar
Tel Aviv
MARRIED
Tel Aviv, April 1960.

We wish to thank all our friends for their warm expressions of sympathy on the death of our beloved father and grandfather
Dr. Paul Muehsam
The family

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The American Scene

Nixon Loses Ground

By PHILIP DRANE

WASHINGTON (OFNS).—AMERICA'S political observers and campaign managers are now looking to West Virginia to gauge the effects that the voting in the Wisconsin Presidential primary will have on America's next primary, to be held there on May 10.

The chief gainers from the Wisconsin Presidential primary election are the Democrat candidates for the White House who did not stand — Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Senator Stuart Symington and Senator Lyndon Johnson.

The momentum of Senator John Kennedy has been slowed by his participation. He topped the poll with 476,338 votes in the final unofficial returns, but he did not win enough to create a bandwagon climate for himself. The progress of Senator Hubert Humphrey, who came second with 372,084 votes, was also slowed.

Humphrey has always been too radical to have a good chance for the Democrat nomination, but he was running as the underdog, and with little money, against a tremendously efficient and rich Kennedy organisation. Had Humphrey won, despite the odds, he would now be looming large on the Presidential scene. As it is he has another chance, but that is all. He "stayed alive."

Psychological Setback

As for Vice-President Richard Nixon, although he polled more votes (341, 463) than any other unopposed Republican candidate has ever done in Wisconsin, he ran third — and to run third is psychologically bad. Yet it should be remembered that in 1948 Mr. Truman ran fourth in the Wisconsin primary, and still won the State in November.

Catholics crossed party lines and ideological lines to vote for Senator Kennedy. This could be an asset, since the Democrat Convention may fear antagonizing America's 23 per cent Catholic vote if he is not nominated. But it could also be an electoral handicap in November. If the feeling becomes general that Mr. Kennedy is a "Catholic" candidate, there could be a Protestant reaction against him at the polls.

There are very few Catholics in West Virginia where many areas are depressed and looking for the New Deal type of legislation such as favoured by Humphrey. The Democrats have been counting on the farm issue, on farmer dissatisfaction with Eisenhower, to help them in November. The Democrats therefore want a candidate who has appeal for farmers. Mr. Kennedy won one farming district in Wisconsin, but generally farmers were for Humphrey. If the same pattern appears in West Virginia then the Kennedy candidature could be further damaged.

Can Nixon's running third in Wisconsin before Mr. Rockefeller? Could this make Mr. Nixon lose points in the Gallup Polls, so that the Republican Convention can be stampeded with a cry of: "Nixon can't win, only Rockefeller can"?

Mr. Nixon is well aware of the danger. He will take steps, no doubt, to keep his name before the voters sufficiently so that his poll rating does not decline. Moreover, he has almost a stranglehold on the Convention delegates: they are his men. All the same, the "power elite," the big Republican campaign contributors from the eastern United States, in the past have put over liberal Republican candidates against the predilections of the Convention's ultra-conservative majority.

If Messrs. Thomas Dewey, Herbert Brownwell and other leaders of the "power elite," together with the big publishers (Luce, and the like) get worried, they might swing the Convention to Rockefeller. There is only the tiniest hint of this from the results in Wisconsin, and the ultra-conservatives are already trying to ruin Mr. Rockefeller by wrecking his programme in New York. But Mr. Nixon is not as secure today as he was yesterday.

Danny Kaye Presides

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS).—IN this country of innumerable congresses, conventions and annual meetings, the White House Conference on Children and Youth recently completed a week of talk that is quite outstanding. Seven thousand six hundred delegates filled the hotels of Washington. Three hundred and fifty formal speeches were made. The Conference was divided for purposes of discussion into 210 separate workshops. The result is that no one yet knows quite what has been decided.

There was, in fact, a sort of incoherent rebellion among the delegates caught in this thick sea of words. General voting meetings, particularly one presided over, for some reason, by the comedian Danny Kaye, degenerated into noisy chaos. A hundred reasons for juvenile delinquency were debated without decision and a hundred solutions put forward.

Northern liberals pressed for desegregation and the Southerners cried out to be left alone. Negro delegates pressed for condign measures against the South. Strange experts rode strange private hobby horses through the meetings. It made no sort of overall sense. It gave no real direction to the Congress or to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. It necessitated and distilled all the confusion of opinion and the contradictions of a democracy at vast as this and it presented them undistilled by the usual trappings of the Constitution.

I met one male delegate coming out of an over-heated hotel ballroom that was being used as a meeting place. I asked him what was going on. He said, "Don't ask me." He looked hot, overfed up and overdrugged. He said, "Didn't Bernard Shaw say that youth is too precious a thing to be wasted on the young? God, he was right!" And he disappeared in the direction of the bar.

By the time the six days were over, all the various resolutions were to have been collected from the workshops and voted on. This was not done. There wasn't time.

The delegates, however, were of a mind to increase the national investment in education from three to ten per cent of the gross national product and they declared themselves in favour, with many disagreements in detail, of human rights.

Racial Liquor

THE picket ambling up and down the sidewalks bore a curious placard. "Don't buy here, Harlem on the March. Harlem buys $85m. in liquor each year. We have done enough talking. Now we fight."

The pickets were Negroes organized by the Liquor Action Committee. Its leader is Representative the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, the embattled, coloured Baptist minister Congressman whose sky-high standard of living and low income tax payments are currently before the New York courts.

The Committee wants liquor stores in this Negro quarter of New York to buy from more coloured salesmen and fewer white ones. (Recently the Rev. Congressman complained that the New York police were arresting a disproportionate number of Negro gamblers as opposed to whites.) They deny it is a "buy black" movement, but that is what it amounts to.

There are 64 liquor stores owned by whites and 52 owned by Negroes in Harlem. This picketing has been declared at least temporarily illegal by the State Supreme Court. It is part of the Negro discovery of the economic power that their number (and, in Harlem, their thirsts) give them. The likely result, that more Negroes will be peddling whisky, may or may not be a triumph for the race.

ELI By MEIR

"Eli says he no longer misses the flesh-pots of Egypt."

HEARD ABROAD

Already we're so much into an election year that we're getting it from both sides. — Adlai Stevenson.

I am happy that Mr. Khrushchev and I were born in the same year. — Mr. Averell Harriman, Governor of New York, on his 67th birthday.

I believe the end of war is going to come, and coming quickly. — Lord Louis Mountbatten.

I don't want to make any statement that could be misinterpreted as an attempt to influence anyone outside — Mr. Winston Churchill.

For me my convention every year. — Mr. Richard Nixon.

London's outdoor cocktail bar of Monday. I like it. — Mr. Jacob Malik.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

More Pressure on Nasser

COMMENTING on the New York stevedore's boycott of the Egyptian "Cheoptra," Hashofar (General Zionist) writes that we should not toy with the hope that this action will make Nasser hurry up and open the Canal to our shipping: like Pharaoh, he is apt to harden his heart under pressure. But it is evident that there is a visible crack in his blockade edifice, and while it is too early to conclude that he realises he is playing a losing game, we can say that his confidence has been undermined somewhat. The big winner is prone to lose confidence at a sudden loss, and we should take advantage of this by to exploit to the full.

Davar (Histadrut) holds that it is precisely at this time, when things are looking up and we see more and more signs of understanding and sympathy, that we should exert more efforts to publicise our problems and aims. We should leave no stone unturned to make the world understand that we are sincere in our protestations for human progress and peace, and our Prime Minister's persistent seeking a meeting with Mr. Khrushchev should not be viewed in a critical light.

Ma'ariv writes that the experience of the past few years has taught us that there is no prospect of defeating the Suez embargo if the political fight is confined to the Canal, and the diplomatic struggle to the U.N. forum. The New York stevedores' refusal to handle the "Cleopatra" is clearly a second front against dictators threatening free navigation and we should exploit this battle to the full.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) agrees with the keynote sounded at the Afro-Asian "solidarity conference" in Conakry by Mr. Sekou Toure, who stated that the African peoples have a right to be represented at the coming conferences. However, the paper fails to see what the "Palestine question" has to do with Africa's awakening.

Hatzofe (National Religious) avers that the uproar over the alleged excesses in telephone billing is only partly justified and proclaims the decision to call in a foreign expert for a basic examination of the installations.

For Herut, the chaos reigning in the services of the Ministry of Posts is to be put down to the fact that it has no boss and that its employees seem to be doing things the way they see fit. It is time these matters be put right by merging this Ministry, which is absolutely superfluous, with the Ministry of Interior or Transport and doing away with a chaos that can no longer be tolerated.

Davar (Histadrut) thinks that the setting up of the Jewish Agency Company in New York, to supervise the distribution of the United Appeal funds, will certainly not help our developement activities for one cannot sit in New York and decide, for example, how we should carry on our settlement work. But such is the wish of the U.S. Treasury and we must submit to it.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes that Mapai's talk about labour unity is all lip-service and cites as example its conduct in Rehovot, where it has adjured the other labour parties to tie up with the Right and the Orthodox in order to increase taxes and curtail services.

Austerity Hits Poor King Saud

By OMER ANDERSON

BONN (N.A.N.A.).—AUSTERITY has stricken at the king of Saudi Arabia, whose open-handed spending has made him this country's most beloved monarch.

The German firms King Saud patronized last summer in his usual lavish manner are receiving cancellations and cutbacks for the King's orders.

A Hamburg shipyard is the hardest hit. The yard lost an order for a new Saud yacht intended to surpass in luxury the Christina, the yacht of Aristotle Socrates Onasis which also was outfitted at Hamburg.

A Berlin electronics manufacturer lost a Saud order for 3,000 television receivers which the King intended purchasing in connection with the establishment of a government TV station at Riadh.

Miscellaneous cancellations covered 50 automobiles and trucks from a South German concern; a $200,000 order for ornate bathroom fixtures; and a complete electric kitchen presumably intended for the King's palace.

The cancellations affected an estimated 75 per cent of the monarch's total spending on his trip here last summer. None of the German firms is contesting the cancellations, although most of them consider they have contracts binding on Saud.

The majority viewpoint was offered by the electronic manufacturer's representative: "A contract means nothing with a customer like Saud. He has spent a tremendous amount of money with this firm in the past, and he will in the future. But now it's obvious that he's in trouble, and we understand."

It is understood that the King was refused in by his brother, Prince Faisal, who has taken control of the Saudi purse strings. Some of the German firms said they had been advised confidentially that Saud had violated an informal agreement he made with Prince Faisal before coming to West Germany last summer. The King undertook to clear all purchasing with Faisal in advance, except for personal items.

Saud's almost annual visits to West Germany have become an eagerly awaited occasion to Germans of all classes and stations. For the bellhops (Saud customarily takes over entire hotels for his king-sized retinue) there is a king's ransom in tips, and for German firms a rush of orders.

Saud's spending on his visits here ordinarily runs into tens of millions of dollars, most of the money being spent in connection with the King's passion for the construction of imposing public buildings.

Russia's New Cultural Thaw

Fantasy—and Ambiguity—Now Tolerated in Soviet Literature

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON (OFNS). — THE Soviet Press agreed to Mr. Khrushchev's travels in France with an enthusiasm bordering on rapture, suggesting that the reunion with the French has for many Russians a special and poignant significance.

So far the papers have had little or nothing to say about a less obtrusive, less considered visit — this time to London — which also has its own importance. For some time the veteran novelist, Konstantin Fedin, and the poet Alexander Tvardovsky have been moving modestly and coyly about the town in circumstances which indicate a marked change in the wind.

Mr. Fedin, a gifted writer and a man of old-world charm, has been quietly hoofing his own without asking to be shot at, through decades of brutal stress. Under the benevolent patronage of Mr. Khrushchev he seems at last to have entered safe harbour.

Stalinist Chains

Mr. Tvardovsky, on the other hand, has been much more recently in the wars. A younger man than Mr. Fedin, one of those lumpishly tough and vital intellectuals straight from the peasant hut, who are still amazed, gratified, a little awe-struck to find themselves great figures in the intellectual life of the nation, he stood in the van of those writers who welcomed the first Thaw in the late summer after Stalin's death with personal declarations about the rights and duties of Soviet writers towards truth, their readers and themselves. As editor of "Novy Mir," he assisted at the formal striking off of the Stalinist chains.

He suffered for this. When the Party decided that the Thaw was getting out of hand and put its foot down, Tvardovsky was one of those editors who were demonstratively sacked. Since then he has had his sharp ups and downs; but for some time he has been back again at the old stand, and in January of this year he made history by printing a new short story, or fable, by Vladimir Dudintsev, which may one day be seen as an epoch-making event in the history of Soviet literature. What is important is that so soon after this bold action Mr. Tvardovsky has been allowed and encouraged to visit London and move about and talk with remarkable freedom.

Not Wild and Free

The new Thaw (for that is what it is) is not wild and free, like the Thaw of 1956 which, checked, was later followed by the violent release of passion triggered off by the secret speech about Stalin, finding its symbol in Dudintsev's "Not by Bread Alone." But, if less spectacular, it seems to me at the same time deeper and more general.

The fine and gentle Leningrad poetess, Anna Akmatova, a contemporary of Pasternak, is being published again. Pasternak himself, though Doctor Zhivago still lies under the ban, is once more being freely talked about in Moscow as incomparably the greatest Soviet poet. Ilya Ehrenburg, besides writing warmly about his old love, Paris, has been giving some very impressive talks on the glories of the French Impressionists and post-Impressionists, debunking Cezanne and others against the stereotyped charge of decadence — and this not to small audiences, but for all the world to hear on Moscow Radio. Mr. Tvardovsky, whose expressed views on the writer's vocation are in sharp contrast with those of the late Colonel-General Dudintsev, is in London. And Dudintsev has made his come-back, not with the long-promised new novel, not with an apology, but with an extraordinary and moving production called "New Year's Tale," which has nothing to do with socialist realism, or realism of any kind.

This fable is all about the triumph of sunlight, master truth, over a dark continent which has never seen the sun, where men grope about mining coal and growing vegetables by artificial light. "I live in a fantastic world," the narrator begins; the Young Scientist who is to bring light to this dark continent, "in a fabulous country, in a city created by my own imagination." Time is nothing in this world: temperature is fluid. But, although outside time and space, "you can set your watches by Moscow time." And a great many details, to say nothing of the general atmosphere, quite forcibly recall Stalin's Russia.

Purposely Shapeless

The whole affair is so vague and wild and fantastic and purposely shapeless that the author could argue, if pressed, that his dark continent was anywhere or everywhere, that his hero was sacrificing his life to bring light to the capitalist world, that the "Chief Bandit" in the fable, the remarkable man who breaks with his violent past and joins the institute for making synthetic sunlight, having secretly published his letter breaking with the past (he is finally killed by his late colleagues) is not, say, Mr. Khrushchev, but any enlightened seeker after truth; that Academician S. who pursues the hero with reactionary vessels is not intended to represent Comrade X or Comrade Y of the Soviet Academy of Sciences or the Writers' Union. And, in a sense, whatever Dudintsev cared to say about his allegory with its homely, humorous symbols would be true — though not necessarily the whole truth — in so far as we all inhabit a dark continent deprived of sunlight.

The fable is written for Russians, and Russians may be left to read into it what they will. For the non-Russian the most important thing is not the content but the manner. Everybody knows that many people in the Soviet Union today are deeply concerned, after their own fashion, with seeking truth. Everybody knows that aspects of the Soviet regime are being sharply criticised by honest Soviet citizens. What is totally new is not Dudintsev's implied criticism but his perfect rejection of the Soviet writer's canon.

Censorship Defeated

In the days of the Tsars the allegory was often used to defeat censorship. In the early years of the Revolution symbolism carried to extremes was used in attempts to express the inexpressible. But the Stalinist censorship would not tolerate fables, while the compulsory doctrine of socialist realism ruled out fantasy and symbolism. So that even at the height of the Thaw a writer who wished to question official assumptions had to use a realist technique, which forbade ambiguity.

Dudintsev has broken with all that. If "New Year's Tale" is allowed to stand, it will mark a new beginning, an unheard-of return to personal expression of private ideas. Goodness knows what riches may now be unlocked if others are allowed to follow Dudintsev. The presence of his editor, Mr. Tvardovsky, moving freely about the dark continent of London, may be seen as a good omen.

China Mass-Produces Poetry

By ROBERT FRANKLIN

HONG KONG (OFNS). — SEVERAL of China's better-known poets are in trouble for contesting the Government's assertion that one does not need talent in order to write creatively for posterity. Their brave stand in defence of their art has brought the full weight of totalitarian anger down upon them.

The argument began in 1958, the year of the "great leap forward," when everyone in China was endlessly urged to produce more of everything from sweet potatoes and home-made iron to poetry. It has been going on ever since.

By the end of that year no less than one million simple new poems had been written and many were set to music as folk songs extolling steel production, the people's communes, and, of course, Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself.

The Party stalwarts in the literary world hailed this as a great achievement, "the integration of revolutionary romanticism with socialist realism reflecting the age of the great leap forward and introducing the correct style of poetry of the new era." They said that the collection of these new works, published under the title "Red Flag Folk Songs," was far better in quality and quantity than ancient, revered books of odes. That tore it as far as a few brave and really talented poets were concerned.

One wrote angrily that he would rather listen to the jarring noise of a cicada under his window than read the new so-called works of art, and charged that the sponsors of the new movement were interested only in quantity and not at all in quality.

In the many indignant letters and articles this reactionary assertion brought forth, quantity was in fact defended over quality; mass production was an important thing and anyone who criticised the new works was in fact saying that he despised the masses.

One zealot wrote, "Suppose there is a worker or peasant who, in his revolutionary zeal to defend the general line, resolutely makes use of his holiday to write 500 four-line poems to post in a factory or village to counter-attack Right opportunists and stimulate the people more extensively for the great leap forward. How should we criticise such an effort? We can only say this is lofty revolutionary action."

★ Musical Comedy ★

By Ephraim Kishon

IT all started when the producer of a local theatre approached me with a request for the libretto of a musical he was staging. I told him I didn't know the first thing about musicals and in fact hated them because the actors were always breaking into song and dance without the author's permission. But the producer said, "of course you can write a libretto, what could be easier?"

"It's so simple" he went on. "In an opera one of the lovers always dies, while in a musical they always live happily ever after. That's all there is to it. You must try your hand at it. I'm not going to influence you in choosing a theme, as long as it is purely Israel and carries a message..."

At this stage in the negotiations the producer's secretary came in and handed over Madame Kishinovskaya's letter saying that unless she was going to sing the solo in the finale, they might as well forget about her, because that finale was custom-made for her.

I asked: "What finale?"

"The finale of your musical."

I went home and that very afternoon banged out the plot of a clever little Israel musical: the young Israel bookkeeper falls in love in Puerto Rico with a half-caste dancer, but her uncle, the honorary consul, opposes the marriage because it is a family tradition with them that their daughters marry only Norwegian princes, whereupon the book-keeper poses as a Norwegian prince and it almost looks as if... but at the last moment the boy realises that the dancer does not love the man but the book-keeper in him, because in the meantime the girl has found out that he is only a book-keeper, though in fact he is not a book-keeper but a real — though slightly illegitimate — Norwegian prince, while the dancer is not the consul's daughter at all, but a kibbutz girl from Kfar Haheresh where they take over the chicken runs.

The producer listened raptly as I outlined the plot and said "Excellent" — he had not expected it to succeed so well, he was going to use it exactly as I had written it, except that it would have to be adapting slightly.

The door flew open and the first secretary announced that Kishinovskaya was returning the manuscript of the card solo because she would not sing it unless two more stanzas were added to it, as Lydia Krakover had a 316-word solo, while hers had only 162, including the "and's" which hardly counted. The producer calmly took the manuscript and sent Kishinovskaya word to drop dead at her leisure. We then returned to the libretto.

The secretary discreetly whispered into the producer's ear that Kishinovskaya had just hanged herself.

"Fine" — thus the producer. "So as I see it, the finale of the first act is going to be a classical cheesetray dance with the cast dressed up as varieties of cheese surrounding the two diplomats..."

Here the secretary came in and informed the producer that Madame Kishinovskaya was asking to get the solo back. The producer returned the solo, then said:

"The second act naturally opens with the elephants"

"I beg your pardon?!"

"I've hired eight elephants to backdrop the maharaja's solo..."

Thereupon the hoofer crawled out from under the table where he had been hiding, threw himself on the ground and whined:

"I don't want elephants... no elephants... I'll fill up the stage myself... It's either elephants or me..."

"OK" — the producer said, "Take your salary and good bye."

The hoofer drew himself up to his full length, took his salary and stayed to study his solo.

"All right" — I said. "What next?"

"Nothing. This is the end of the show. As a matter of fact as it is now, the show would last about four-and-a-half hours, so I'm afraid I'll have to slash the plot somewhat..."

The secretary knocked and announced that the elephants wanted solo numbers.

"Damn it" — the producer growled. "I can't give each elephant a solo."

"They threaten they won't dance in the ballet" — the secretary remarked.

At that moment the second tenor's warm voice intoned "O sole mio" in front of the door. The producer told me that the singer was in the third day of his hunger strike because he was asking for a spare solo for the eventuality of an encore request.

We climbed out of the window and slid down the drain pipe.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

MATURE NOTES

Zoo's Voluntary Inmates

THE Zoological Institute of Tel Aviv University, now housed with space and comfort in Abu Kebir, has for some time had Cattle egrets (*Ardeola ibis — Anafat haBakar*) as voluntary inmates. They joined a group bred in the Institute and roaming there freely, as do several other animals — gazelle, marabu, grey lag-geese, to name but a few.

But these egrets are not what I mean to tell about. They have always been rather tame and can be seen right in the villages. A group of very wild birds came in one day in the middle of January — Young Black-headed gulls (*Larus ridibundus — Shahaf tzahok*). By the way, the name in Hebrew as well as in Latin and most other languages is founded on a misunderstanding by Linné, the father of classification and terminology. He took the name from the German *Lachmöwe*, believing it to mean the laughing gull, while actually it means the pond- or lake-gull. Its raucous call is far from a laugh.

Well, about two dozen of these young Black-headed gulls wheeled above the attractive pond, where some of their older comrades, inmates for many years, were disporting themselves on the green and presently fell on fish — and one by one the others cautiously came down and joined the feast. At first they fled shrieking when Dr. Mendelsohn or the keeper approached, but within a few weeks they have become almost tame, and they are a delightful addition to the pond-life at the Institute.

PAULA ARNOLD

Readers' Letters

POST OFFICE AMENITY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to draw the attention of the Postal Authorities to a much-needed amenity which will enhance the splendid services of the post office in Jerusalem even more.

After hours, when the telegraph office of the G.P.O. is available for the sale of stamps, transmission of cables, etc., I have observed the quite unnecessary inconvenience caused to members of the public who wish to send cables or telegrams. Only the small lodge before the window is available, and in order to write a cable one must either use one's elbows for a little space or wait around until previous clients have finished their business.

Might I suggest that a few writing ledges be affixed to the walls, which would somewhat alleviate the congestion and at the same time bring us into line with similar amenities available in all post offices outside Israel?

Yours etc.,
BERNARD SILVER

Jerusalem, March 18.

Post Office Replies

We wish to thank Mr. Silver for his suggestion. Suitable facilities will shortly be provided at the Jerusalem post office for the public which requires the services of the post office during the evening and night.

Post Office Management
Jerusalem, April 6.

PEN FRIENDS

ADOLPHUS GLASIUS JONES, 48, is very much interested in having pen pals — men and women, boys and girls — with whom he can exchange interesting ideas on his country and Israel. He loves reading and is an avowed bibliophile. He would like to exchange books, newspapers, magazines and periodicals. He takes a special interest in the co-operative movement, and hobbies and photography are his hobbies. His address is: Orgad Cotton and Methods Division, The Treasury, Ben-Gurion Airport, Lod. He is a Christian.

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★

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ISRAEL'S WEEK

Day On Blockade

IT took over a year of persistent refusal on the part of Nasser to comply with declared U.N. principles on freedom of passage through the Suez Canal to bring the U.N. Secretary-General to the conclusion that the U.A.R.'s flagrant violations of international rights deserve some form of public censure. But even so, Mr. Hammarskjold could not (nor himself from his habitually ambiguous language, and although his statement last Friday reaffirmed the U.N.'s unchanged stand on freedom of passage through the Canal, he did not fail to stress that "however, all through the years since the late forties its (the U.N.'s stand) implementation has met with obstacles related to unresolved political problems of the area."

The Secretary-General's faith in Nasser apparently continues unlimited, despite his breach of a personal undertaking to Mr. Hammarskjold. The Secretary-General said the setbacks which his "unrelenting efforts to improve the situation" had encountered "have been explained by varying circumstances," but, in his view, "no line not by attitudes which should discourage me from continuing."

Another point of interest in Mr. Hammarskjold's declaration is his reference to the "situation created by the detention of the Greek ship Astypalea, which goes against the principles upheld by the U.N.," without spelling out the background of this particular violation, or the defiant policy of the Cairo Government. This was another masterpiece of "Hammarskjoldese" which almost overshadowed the Secretary-General's intention to criticise Nasser's Suez blockade policy openly and to reaffirm his own intention to make "renewed efforts to arrive at workable practices."

Mr. Hammarskjold's first public statement that the detention of Israel goods was incompatible with U.N. principles nevertheless had some immediate effect. When the Egyptian freighter, Cleopatra, called at the port of New York on Wednesday, the International Seafarers Union in the U.S. refused to unload the Egyptian vessel. This action by one of the most powerful unions in the U.S. in direct protest against the U.A.R.'s continued Suez Canal blockade came in the wake of last week's decision of the Swedish Transport Workers Federation to boycott all loading and unloading of ships sailing under the U.A.R. flag. The Swedish Federation was thus supporting an earlier, similar decision by the Finnish Seamen's Union.

It was the first time in the annals of the Suez Canal blockade and the anti-Israel Arab boycott that recognised international and foreign bodies took direct action against Nasser's aggression. Using Nasser's own methods, this and similar other counter-boycott measures may very well be the only language understood by the Cairo regime, which in the end may also bring about the long-sought solution of restoring Israel's international rights in the Suez Canal.

Ties With Africa

A PUBLIC address by the Liberian Minister of Public Works, Mr. Thomas E. Buchanan, in Tel Aviv seemed to close last week's "Liberian diplomatic incident," in which the impetuous young Liberian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. George Reeves, had got into an argument over the parking of his car with a passing truck driver. As a climax to the argument Mr. Reeves took out a pistol and fired into the truck's tires, charging later that the driver had insulted him. While the police, which questioned several neighbours, failed to prove that the driver had indeed insulted the Liberian diplomat, this was not the first time that the question of the use of the word "Kushi" (African) by Israelis, particularly children, had come up for discussion. In Hebrew the word Kushi has no derogatory connotation whatsoever. In the Bible Kush stood for East Africa and the Nubians and particularly the Ethiopians are called Kushim, i.e. men from the land of Kush.

While the behaviour of the diplomat was certainly incompatible with what was expected from a foreign representative, Israel did not of the word "Kushi" (African) request his recall. The Foreign Ministry took into consideration that he represented a country with very friendly ties with Israel, and the belief was expressed that he would be recalled by the Monrovia Government on its own initiative. He has since officially denied that he told a newspaper reporter he had suffered from discrimination in Israel.

Without reference to this incident, the Liberian Minister of Public Works assured the Israel public, on the eve of his departure from an official visit to their country, that "we all know that Africans will always feel at home in Israel, because the Jewish people know what suffering means."

The Liberian Minister and his Deputy, Mr. Joseph Bonyun, were among several distinguished African visitors to Israel during the past fortnight. The Liberian guests toured the country, particularly studying various development projects implemented by the Ministry of Labour. They were received by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and by the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Abba Eban, and were guests at a dinner party given by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Giora Josephthal.

Development Aid

The presence of the Liberian guests in Israel again underscored the close ties that have developed and are still developing between Israel and the various African countries. These ties are mostly in one of the following three categories: technical assistance and cooperation, joint development projects and activities by Israel enterprises in African countries. At present, Israel technicians and advisers are active in more than 20 countries in Asia and Africa. Joint projects have begun or are planned in several African countries while Israel businessmen and constructors are active in several other countries. In Liberia itself, for example, the Israel firm of Meyer Bros. is among the most active and recently completed the construction of Monrovia's most modern hotel.

There were also some guests from the Belgian Congo in Israel last week. One group consisted of the Secretary-General of the Abako movement and a member of the Executive of that group. They were mainly interested in problems of agricultural development, farm production and marketing cooperatives. They spoke in glowing terms of Israel achievements and echoed the statement that the Jewish people in Israel was now giving the African people "a second blitz of economic development." While the Abako movement started out as a tribal organisation in the Leopoldville area, it has become one of the most energetic elements in the movement for independence and is likely to emerge as one of the major parties in any all-Congolese political set-up.

Israel has just appointed a diplomatic envoy to the Belgian Congo, thus actually granting Congo quasi-diplomatic recognition even before independence. While formally the Israel diplomat was on a "fact-finding mission," actually it was clear that his task was to prepare the establishment of proper diplomatic relations as soon as Congo becomes independent in a few months.

Israel has recently also appointed a representative in Dakar, the capital of the Federation of Mali, the newly-independent West African nation which was granted special status within the French community of nations last week. Israel is also expected to appoint a representative at Tananarive, capital of the new Malagasy Republic of Madagascar.

The Cabinet in Haifa reported favourably that a number of plan for the development of the city of Port Harcourt, the largest new industrial centre of Eastern Nigeria, had been drawn up by a member of the municipal staff and officially adopted by the East Nigerian Government. The author of the master plan was Mr. Y. Rau, Senior Lecturer in Town Planning at the Technion, who is at present in Nigeria preparing plans for the general layout of the new port of the Government of Eastern Nigeria.

Victory In Belgrade

ISRAEL'S biggest [illegible] victory [illegible] and its biggest sporting achievement since its independence captured 5th place in the European Championships in Belgrade in 1958, was Sunday's 3:1 win over Yugoslavia, in Belgrade, in an Olympic Games preliminary. The win, one of the biggest shock results in international football in many years, advanced Israel football experts said, four places. Only seven days earlier the same team put on a below-form display in Athens, going down 1:2 to Greece, less than a year earlier Poland routed Israel 7:2.

As a result of the surprising win, Israel took over top place in its Olympic group and retained a chance of reaching the finals proper of the Games in Rome this summer. This was something not even the most optimistic Israel sports fan dreamed of when Israel was drawn in the same group with Yugoslavia and Greece. Whether the Israel soccer team travels to Rome this year now depends entirely on the performance of Greece's team against the Yugoslavs in Athens on April 24. If Greece wins or holds Yugoslavia to a draw, Israel makes the trip. If Yugoslavia wins in Athens, it continues to the final pool. Yugoslavia had no difficulty beating Greece 4:0 in Belgrade last year. Israel held the Yugoslavs to a 2:2 draw at Ramat Gan in October and beat the Greeks here last month by 2:1.

Finest Game

According to reports of the Belgrade game, it was one of the finest an Israel soccer team ever played. It was certainly the country's top success, and the first international soccer victory ever recorded on European soil. (Israel won the Asian Cup — West Zone — against India, Persia and Pakistan at Ernakhulam in December.) The Yugoslav papers all commented that Israel had deserved its win, and forecast a bright future for Israel soccer. The heroes of the game were goal-keeper Chedorov, who has played some of his most magnificent games against Yugoslavia. He was singled out as one of the sport's finest "keepers, which is especially complimentary considering that Chodorov is 34 years old and the father of three. Centre-forward Rafi Levy too received kudos. He scored both of Israel's goals. There was general regret when he was injured in a club game two days after his return. Special mention might also be made of the backs, Stavchansi and Menahem, who, along with Levy, had only played international football once before.

Ghuli Mandy, the trainer of the national team, has worked wonders with it since he took it over last June. He was formerly the coach of the Hungarian "wonder team" and brought here with him some of that "Magyar magic." Since the Wrocław debacle, the Israel soccer team has held Poland to a 1:1 draw in a return game in addition to its home successes against Yugoslavia and Greece and its victories in India.

Mandy has instilled Israel footballers with the idea of modern soccer. He is the first to admit that there are still weak links, but the team has proved that when it is in fighting mood it is able to give even the best European teams a hard game. Israel next meets Ghana on Independence Day and will face perhaps its hardest test to date on May 20, when England's "Under 23" team visits this country.

Meanwhile, soccer enthusiasm here has reached a new high. No better proof was needed than that of 11 p.m. on Monday—Seder night — more than 2,000 fans travelled to Lydda airport to welcome the homecoming team. Needle League matches attract capacity crowds of over 10,000 to local stadiums, and the Ramat Gan stadium, holding 45,000, is not nearly large enough to accommodate all those who want to see major international matches.

Happy Passover

IDEAL weather and elation over the victory of the Israel XI at Belgrade helped make this week's Passover holiday very cheerful. Thousands of tourists arrived during the last week to spend the Seder with their relatives in Kibbutzim — or just to be in Israel during the Festival. El Al reported that it had carried 3,000 passengers to Israel during the week before Passover, while other airlines brought about 2,000 more. During the last 24 hours before the Festival alone, a dozen planes landed at Lydda, while Zim's two largest passenger ships, the Theodor Herzl and the Jerusalem, docked at Haifa together with the S.S. Istanbul from France and the George Dimitroff from Bulgaria. Notwithstanding the heavy traffic, customs clearing remained quick and helpful — something that was appreciated by tired passengers in a hurry to get through.

Seder celebrations were arranged for the tourists as well as by Army camps, public institutions and private families in various Arabic and African countries organised joint community Seder feasts and the eve of the Israel Nights held in Cyprus had their counterparts in all over the country, the last being held in Tel Aviv during which the traditional search for the remnants of leavened food ceremonially gathered from all the corners of the house. Hundreds of thousands left their homes to spend the holiday with relatives, the greatest trend being home visits in the Negev and the settlements. Egged alone reported several hundred chartered passengers during the period of hours before the Seder.

President in Kibbutz

President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi spent the Seder at Kibbutz Dganiah Alef as guests of Knesset Speaker Kadish Luz. The other and Ilanot Levy were visit to various Kibbutzim and to Army camps for the Seder, while diplomats were invited to the homes of Foreign Ministry officials. On Tuesday night a "second Seder" was held in various hotels for tourists.

In Jerusalem thousands made the pilgrimage to Mount Zion while in Haifa the devout crowded Elijah's Cave below Mount Carmel on the eve of the Festival. On Wednesday the ninth International Flower Show opened in Haifa. Scores of exhibits from all over Israel as well as from abroad — including hundreds of tulips from Holland — were flown in. The second Israel automobile rally was also held, with some 40 cars participating — ranging from tiny Coggomobiles to huge shiny Cadillacs. Starting out from Tel Aviv the participants drove to Beersheba and Jerusalem on the first day and to Galilee and Haifa on the second, covering almost 400 kilometres.

Convention Time

"SEMI-holidays" are always considered an ideal time for conferences and conventions. This year the numerous organisations held their get-togethers during "Hol Ha'moed" week. At the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, three conferences took place simultaneously. There was the two-day Symposium on the "Problems of Scientific Research and the Development of the State" which discussed the application of modern science and research to the creation of new industries in this country. This conference was addressed by such eminent scientists as Professors Felix Bloch, Ernst Bergmann, Ephraim Katchalsky, Z. Lev, E. Hestrin, Israel Dostrovsky and others.

In another hall the Historical Society discussed various aspects of Hassidism after a lecture on the Ba'al Shem Tov, considered the founder of Hassidism. Yet at another conference, a symposium was held on the treatment of criminals and young offenders. Here strong criticism was voiced of the system of suspended sentences. As a footnote to Israel's criminal history, the Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. J. Burg, disclosed that 28,000 people had gone through jail in Israel during the past ten years.

In Tel Aviv, the Hebrew Writers Union held its 19th biennial convention and the authors were called upon to go and live in immigrant settlements to serve as teachers and moral mentors to the newcomers.

In Bat Gev, the traditional annual Music Festival opened in the presence of thousands of visitors and tourists from abroad.

Oil Search

IN Ramat Gan's National Park, a 3,900-foot well drilled by the Israel-American Oil Corporation was described by Company officials as one of the most significant ever drilled in this country for shallow gas." Although no gas was found, the geological structures discovered were considered highly significant from the point of view of general oil exploration. The core brought up from 3,920 feet showed that the bore has entered a reef. This may indicate an entirely new field of possibilities for oil and gas in the area.

This was another promising sign in Israel's search for oil. Recently a test drilling at a spot considered well outside the Heletz field had brought in a gusher. This seemed to indicate that the field was much larger than was originally thought. Particularly encouraging was the fact that the oil came under natural gas pressure, eliminating the necessity of pumping.

Meantime work proceeded on the conversion of the eight-inch pipeline built three years ago from Eilat to Beersheba into a 16-inch line, following an agreement with a group of investors headed by Baron de Rothschild. The Government will hand over the line to them when it is ready, presumably some time in August. There already is a 16-inch line from Beersheba to the Mediterranean and to Haifa, and it is also connected up with the Heletz field.

The pipeline's annual capacity will on first be 1,750,000 tons to be expanded gradually to about 2,500,000 tons by technical improvements and the construction of new pumping stations. This is still below the total capacity of the Haifa refineries which have been considerably increased since the Kirkuk pipeline was cut off. However, it is also well above Israel's present requirements and therefore it is assumed that work on the first three along the Way of Liberation, Israel will again export refined products. The future of these exports may well depend on the attention on the world market which at the moment is a buyers' rather than a sellers' market.

Middle East Scene — *By Ammon Barlev*

SURFEIT OF TALK—AND OIL

Power on his brow. A study of Egypt's President in prayer. Keystone Photos

VERBIAGE, one of the commodities which the world's statesmen, in the Arab world did not lack.

In Cairo, the Arab League's meeting over problems have established links in the much-sought agreement between its members. Following a five days of talk about freeing all French holdings in the Arab world and cutting all connection with Paris in protest against the accord French troops entered in the Sahara, the League's Council contented itself with "condemning" the talks.

The whole affair served only to bring out the impossibility of a united stand among the member-States. Whereas Jordan, South Arabia and the United Arab Republic were reported in favour of the proposed boycott, Lebanon and Morocco quite obviously announced their opposition.

In Baghdad Mr. Mikoyan, accompanied by a number of Soviet Ministers and advisers, continued his mysterious eight-day visit. After meeting General Kassem for over four hours on Saturday, he duly opened the Soviet trade exhibition in Baghdad — the official aim of his visit — on Sunday. But Kassem, who was at his side, for the occasion, saw fit to treat the to a lecture about Iraq's determination to defend her independence against all "imperialists and covetous people." Otherwise all went well, and the Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister will today be having a look at Basra, Iraq's only outlet to the sea, before leaving for Moscow tomorrow.

Mosul Aftermath

In Baghdad, ten [illegible] persons were brought before a court martial on charges of having set up a "workers tribunal" in Mosul in March last year, of sentencing 17 people to death following the failure of the Shawwaf insurrection — and of executing them! That these are all Communists of the "Ittihad al-Sha'b" group is certainly established by the fact that the group's organ has been conducting a campaign in their favour describing them, among other things, as "honourable fighters."

But side by side with this unique trial, the notorious Colonel Mahdawi was still trying a number of anti-Communists — all in absentia — on a variety of charges. Acting in the best tradition of his "People's Court," he also accused President Abdul Nasser of seeking cooperation with Cento, successor of the unspeakable Baghdad Pact. Proof: his current visit to Pakistan, a member of the Central Treaty Organisation.

For once, it seems, Mahdawi's sense of the bizarre and the pinapposite was not to be dismissed *off-handedly*. Nasser's coup of the Indian Peninsula had more to it than the reception of two honorary Ph. D. Degrees — one from an Indian, the other from a Pakistan university. Indeed, although Nasser may be seeking to resolve the coming Summit Conference via Nehru on the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in London, there is something to be said for the proposition that he himself attributes more importance to his Karachi talks than to his New Delhi visit.

The tendency among some observers has been to link the Karachi talks with the situation in Iraq, for a long time now Nasser's main preoccupation — to the exclusion even of Palestine. Is Nasser then trying to make a deal with Cento and ultimately with the West, at Baghdad's expense? It must be stated that from the viewpoint of Nasser's overall design of Arab unity under Cairo, the situation in Baghdad is developing in a highly undesirable way. With Kassem proving his mettle and the Communists in what seems to be full retreat, Cairo will find it extremely difficult to rally Arab and world opinion against the supposed danger of a Communist takeover in Iraq, and the depiction of Nasser as the sole alternative to Communism and chaos in the Arab world cannot be sustained much longer.

Manoeuvres Galore

Whether or not these speculations have any close connection with the truth does not seem to matter very much. The fact is that a fierce if silent struggle is going on now for the soul of Iraq, and even should Nasser fail himself to discuss the Iraqi situation with Marshal Ayub Khan, the latter will almost certainly bring the subject up.

In this connection, the Mikoyan mission may throw some light on the subject. Mikoyan flew to Baghdad at a time when a distinct anti-Communist wave was sweeping both official and unofficial quarters, and when even the most Communists who look to Moscow for guidance and support were passing through their darkest days since the July revolution. Although it is not really likely that the Soviet leader went as far as pleading for the Iraqi Communists, for whom Moscow has not shown much concern anyway, he is certain to have found other means to explain to Kassem that his Government was in a position to prevent Iraq from leaving the far Westward. After all, though the fate of the Communists may not worry the Kremlin one more, the possible consequences of a genuine anti-Communist drive must give Moscow cause for concern.

Oil and Sympathy

What avenues of pressure were available to Mikoyan in his difficult task? No, but plenty of good cards apart from the fact that Iraq is already considerably involved with the Soviets in the economic and technical sense, there is the fateful question of the future of her oil industry — and, for that matter, of all Arab oil.

This question of Arab oil and its future has been given rise since Arabia a great deal of worry lately. The New York correspondent of the Beirut daily "El-Hayat" in a despatch the other day, painted quite a black picture of the prospects for Arab oil, resulting largely from an increasing world oil surplus — news which the paper's Editor the following day described as "terrible." In addition, reports now speak of Russia entering the world oil market, with her export of surplus production increasing in geometrical proportions.

On the strength of this evidence, Mikoyan seems to be remarkably well-placed. A mere hint at the possible consequences to Iraqi oil of large-scale Soviet competition should have done the trick, especially since, as Sahara and Libyan resources are more and more fully exploited, the West's interest in Iraqi oil will no doubt become less pressing.

All this makes the Iraqi situation quite complex. Nasser may offer the West highly favourable terms for a deal that would give him a foothold in Baghdad, but it is other considerations that may ultimately decide the direction in which Kassem's Iraq will move.

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
WED. April 27	0720	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome
	0800	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1800	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
THURS. April 28	0445	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0600	EL AL	Istanbul
	0600	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0645	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1045	ALITALIA	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
THURS. April 28	0600	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0630	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	1100	K.L.M.	Nicosia, Amsterdam
	1400	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	2110	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED. April 29	0445	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0600	EL AL	Lusaka
	0600	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0800	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0800	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1200	EL AL	London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
THURS. April 30	0600	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0800	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0730	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0800	ALITALIA	Rome
	0800	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, London
	1000	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1030	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	1800	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	2000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
FRI. April 31	0600	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome
	0600	EL AL	Nicosia
	0800	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul
	0800	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1000	EL AL	Vienna, Paris
	1800	EL AL	Rome, London

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Day	To:
25/4	Tues.	JERUSALEM Limassol/Naples/Marseilles
26/4	Wed.	ZIM/TURIA Larnaca/Piraeus/Bari/Venice/Trieste
28/4	Wed.	NAGARA Larnaca/Piraeus/Venice/Bari/Genoa/Marseilles
29/4	Fri.	HERMA Limassol/Naples/Marseilles

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FACTS...

More Israelis fly with EL AL than with any other airline—

And more Israelis smoke EL AL than any other cigarette.

ISRAEL'S MOST POPULAR CIGARETTE — THANKS TO ITS QUALITY AND PACKING

Dr. Jacobovits A.P.

BATTLE OF THE KNESSET BUILDING

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Numerous Attacks on Prize-Winning Design

A REVISED version — the third major one — of the Knesset building is now being worked out on the drawing boards of Mr. Joseph Klarwein, who drew up the original prize-winning design, and Mr. Dov Carmi, who is aiding him in the capacity of consulting architect.

It is to be submitted to the Knesset Building Committee by the end of the month.

According to one of the Committee members who has fought Mr. Klarwein's original design for the past two years, "the new version is very good. It follows Mr. Klarwein's original design. The building will have the same general appearance, although the treatment is different. Not all my colleagues agree with me, but the majority are happy with the design now emerging since it has been revised to better meet our needs. Every architect modifies his original plans to meet changing conditions."

Israelis have been asking why Mr. Klarwein's original design, which won the IL.7,500 first prize in the competition, was so controversial. The first round in the battle started as soon as the results of the competition were announced. It was aimed at reopening the competition by declaring the original site unsuitable. Holding a new competition would give those who had not participated, and those who had but who had put forth their second-best efforts, another chance to win.

Rothschild Bequest

When the competition was held in 1957, the actual construction of the building was not in the offing. There was no money available, which made fewer architects interested. But when Mr. Klarwein's design was selected, public announcement was made of the fact that the late Baron James de Rothschild had left IL4m. to build the Knesset.

Throughout the country, many of Mr. Klarwein's fellow architects let loose a storm of protest against his building. In a country like Israel, it is a symbol of megalomania, one said. Others chimed that it depicted Italian fascism at its worst, that it was designed by an architect who has not grown in conception since he came here in 1933, that his outlook was stunted. Neo-classicism... a Grecian temple... the judges were incompetent... they did not understand the basic needs of a parliament building... so went the complaints.

Echoes of the criticism began to appear in foreign professional journals.

In his own defence, Mr. Klarwein said that his design was of a building which was modern today and would have been modern 2,000 years ago since it had certain similarities to the Second Temple.

The critical architects were undoubtedly sincere, even if destructive, in their objections. But some of the critics may, according to one of the few architects who failed to lend his name to the outburst, have been "frustrated artists. A painter, a writer, needs only a few pounds to 'set himself up in business as a creative artist'; but the architect needs hundreds of thousands of pounds, even millions, to transmute his dreams into reality. Despite the immense amount of building going on in Israel, many never find someone willing to invest in their dreams. So they sit hunched over a drawing board all their lives, designing commonplace houses and flats while their imagination runs rampant. They will tear any original work to pieces."

To settle the issue, the Knesset called in a three-man committee of experts, two of them from abroad. They were the late Professor L. A. Mayer of Jerusalem; Sir Howard Robertson of London; and Mr. Max Abramovitz of New York.

In April, 1958, the Committee ruled that "the concept of the winner, Mr. Joseph Klarwein, of a building of great simplicity and unity on a plateau, in a terrain of active movement, set in a landscape of existing buildings of varied silhouettes, is very acceptable and can, by its contrast to its background, produce an excellent and forceful solution. This building can have a singular distinction and has the potential of an important landmark of the country. The site, as selected in the programme, is excellent and in our estimation preferable to one on the neighbouring higher land as implied in some of the comments received."

Nevertheless, the report, while on the whole extremely favourable if often ambiguous, suggested a re-examination of many aspects of the plan. It also recommended that Mr. Klarwein "visit other countries to study parliament buildings" there.

Second Attack

While he was abroad, the second attack was launched. If the first had been aimed at securing another competition, this one was a flank attack. The Knesset Building Committee accepted Mr. Klarwein as the winner but began changing the design around, with and without his consent, so that eventually a new building would evolve.

The attack was launched by Mr. Shlomo Gur, who was then the Committee's Coordinator. He is not an architect, but a successful construction administrator. Mr. Gur was the driving force behind building the Hebrew University, one of the country's biggest building projects. "He hires and fires architects. And if we don't toe the line," one architect told us, "we are likely to find ourselves out of work, or having to work with another architect who sees eye to eye with Mr. Gur. If we architects had presented a solid front to protect Mr. Klarwein at the time, and not to attack him, Mr. Gur would not have been able to get the plans changed so much."

Mr. Gur, backed to this day by a majority of the Building Committee members, had his own ideas on how the Knesset should look. When Klarwein returned from his study-trip he found that the Knesset building had been picked up and turned around. Instead of the main entrance facing north, it faced south. Instead of the approach road coming from the north, it came from the south. The front of the building had been increased from 86 metres to 110 metres. Among other things it made the building bulge over the sides of the hillock on which it would rise.

Under pressure, Klarwein signed the new blueprints, but he began fighting to have the original plans restored. He had the front reduced to 90 metres. He did resign himself to several changes; building one big patio instead of two; removing the columns on the east and west sides; reducing the one-metre square columns to 75 centimetres, increasing the space between them. But he refused to leave the building facing south. Help came from security considerations.

Although Mr. Gur agreed to turn the building back again, he still favours the other direction. He and his staff welcome an opportunity to prove his point. They will take you to the site, point a finger to the north and ask: "What do you see? Crumbling houses, the Nahlaot slums. Now look south, at the Judean Hills rolling away majestically. Now take a Member of the Knesset, leaving the building after a hard day's work in the Knesset: if the entrance is from the south he will see this view. It will give him inspiration." (Mr. Klarwein counters by saying that under his plan the beauties of the view unfold as you approach the Knesset.)

Mr. Gur continues: "Now, if you approach the Knesset from the south, it is above you. It dominates you as it should. It is a symbol of the country's authority. You should look up to authority, not down on it, as you would if you approach from the north."

"But should not security be of paramount importance?"

Mr. Gur answers: "Our entire attitude in this State is to show that we don't fear the enemy. By abandoning the southern entrance, we are knuckling down to fear."

A spokesman for Mr. Gur adds: "After winning a competition every architect should be ready to make substantial changes in his original plans. An architect should be willing to adjust his competition design. After all, he only submits a sketch to win the prize; he must build a building after he wins the prize."

Mr. Gur resigned his post as Coordinator of the Committee, agreeing to stay on as a member. At his suggestion, Mr. Emanuel Friedman, Jerusalem District Engineer at the Ministry of Labour, became the new Coordinator. Since the Public Works Department of the Ministry is to build the Knesset, this move was welcomed.

How much will the building cost?

Cost of Building

An independent architect estimates the cost much above the IL6m. (which will soon grow to IL7m. due to accumulating interest) on hand, but "the Committee is both determined and hopeful that the work can be done within the framework of the IL7m. available," says one Committee member. Mr. Friedman is now drawing up cost estimates. It is to be hoped that the building will be finished and in use in 1963 — that is to say, that the Members of the Fourth Knesset will meet there.

But that will not be the end of the discussion. For years to come there will still be people who will dislike the pseudo-classical neo-Greek design of Israel's Knesset.

(A profile of Mr. Klarwein appeared on April 8.)

Personality Profile: Richard Lichtheim

Zionism's First Diplomat

IN certain cases both Zionists and diplomats are born, not made. It is a conclusion one must draw from the career of Richard Lichtheim, the dean of Zionist diplomacy who lives in retirement in Jerusalem, where he has just celebrated his 75th birthday.

A friend of the leaders of German Zionism in Israel, Lichtheim differs from them not only in that he is the only diplomat among them, but also in that he is the only one to have changed sides during the political and ideological struggle that marked the history of the Zionist Organisation.

The Lichtheims had made a place for themselves within the quickly rising upper middle class that developed together with trade and industry in 19th-century Germany. His forebears took part in the liberal movement that transformed the country in 1848, and one of them, as a member of a delegation to the Court, once told a Prussian King that kings did not like to hear the truth.

The Lichtheims were well on the way to losing their bonds with Judaism. Some of them were baptized, the others never attended a synagogue. Richard never celebrated his *bar mitzva* and the first time he saw phylacteries was at the home of Israel's present Minister of Justice, when both were students at a German university. Still, this young man, well off and without a care in the world, studied Herzl, joined the Zionist student federation and built up a friendship with Rosen and Blumenfeld. In 1905 he attended his first Zionist congress; in 1910 he first visited this country. In 1911 we find him in Constantinople, trying to organise a sort of Zionist Agency under the guidance of Victor Jakobson. The centre of gravity of the Zionist movement was then in Berlin and efforts were being made to enlist the help of the Turks. After a couple of years as Editor of the central Zionist organ, "Die Welt," Lichtheim returned to Constantinople, where his experience convinced him that Zionism could not rely on the Ottoman Empire and would have to turn to Britain, Russia and Germany. However, his stay in Constantinople during World War One gave him the opportunity to intervene several times, through his contacts at the German Embassy there, on behalf of the young Jewish settlements in this country, which were menaced by Turkish hostility and at times in danger of being wiped out.

The Germans, interested in the sympathy of the United States, did what they could for the Zionist settlers at the Sublime Porte, and through their consuls in this country. Lichtheim's connections with Morgenthau, the American representative in Constantinople, helped greatly. Among other things it proved possible to prevent the liquidation of the Anglo-Israel Bank that had been ordered by the Turks.

Istanbul to London

After the breach between the U.S. and Germany in 1917, the work in Turkey became more difficult and the connections with Germany harder to cultivate. The pivot of Zionist diplomacy swung over to London, where Lichtheim joined Weizmann and the Executive of the movement in 1920. He broke away, however, after the forming of the Jewish Agency, with which he disagreed.

Returning to Berlin, he found that for the first time in his life he would have to work for a living. He had studied medicine and economics, but he had always hitherto been financially independent and even able to finance some Zionist activities. Now he joined an insurance company but his interest remained centred on Zionist policy. He had made friends with Jabotinsky when both were members of the Zionist Executive, and now he took up an active part in the Revisionist Movement, which brought him into sharp conflict with his Zionist friends in Germany.

This situation lasted from 1925 until 1932, when Jabotinsky left the World Zionist Organization to build up an independent organization. Lichtheim was ready to fight the Weizmann wing within the WZO, but not from outside, and he proceeded to build up the Judenstaatspartei together with Meir Grossman, fighting the bi-national idea. But only five years later he changed his position again, and came out strongly in favour of partition in the Actions Committee debate on the Peel plan. This paved the way for a reconciliation with Weizmann at the next Zionist Congress — and for his expulsion from the Judenstaatspartei. His former association with the Revisionists did not prevent him from opposing the terrorists, whom he opposed because he disliked their resemblance to Fascist groups as well as because he did not believe that the British would give up Palestine. "In this I was wrong," he says.

Following some fund-raising and some more diplomatic work in Turkey, Lichtheim remained in Geneva after the 1939 Zionist Congress. The Jewish Agency office he headed there became a listening post for information about goings-on in the parts of Europe that were overrun by the Nazis. His reports, which were unfortunately borne out later, were not believed in Jerusalem.

Two Books

Lichtheim has published two books, one of which, an autobiography, paints in vivid colours the life of German Jewry at the turn of the century. The other is a history of the development of Zionism in Germany. Both contain valuable material about this Jewish milieu, so different from those of Eastern Europe or the Americas.

Eliahu Elath, the former Ambassador to Britain, once called Lichtheim the pioneer of Zionist diplomacy. This is much more than a bon mot. It is not just that Lichtheim was blessed with the talent to put a case concisely and articulately, that he was at home in meeting halls and reception rooms. The scion of a wealthy family with an interest in politics, he found it easier than most German Jews would have to negotiate on equal terms with the ruling class, and this talent was greatly needed by a rising national movement that had no state and no established representation.

GERDA LUFT

* This is the second of two articles; the first appeared on April 8.

Ingathered Exiles (XV)

By Maurice Carr

A Maddening Uncertainty

SOON after reaching Israel, Gavriel* parted company with the other orphans who had made the journey together from Cracow. Mature for his age — he was presumed to be in his sixteenth year — he was sent to a kibbutz on the shores of Lake Kinneret.

He went to work in the fields, four hours every morning, and was expected to devote another four hours a day to the learning of Hebrew. As there was no suitable school for him in the vicinity, he was tutored by the middle-aged couple, Moshe and Lea, who acted as his guardians. Moshe took him out for long rambles, naming every object in sight, and Gavriel swiftly assimilated the language. All things here — even sky and earth and water — were so different from what Gavriel had known before, that he was not surprised to hear them described in strange words.

It was already December, but the inland sea and the mountains all around were still radiant with golden light and blood-heat. Every night, before going to sleep, Gavriel felt the sun's glow streaming out of his body. And, through closed eyes, he saw again the gaudy greens of banana trees and palms, the pearly shimmerings of Lake Kinneret, the iris-like blues and mauves of the watchful hills.

Even as his face and bare limbs had become tanned by the sun, so also his mind was taking on a deeper pigment under a blaze of new impressions. But as if to match the unchanged pallor of his loins, there was in him a private patch of memory which held fast to its lurid complexion. This corner of his self pined for Wroclaw, for the tenderness of his Catholic foster-mother Magda, even for the rottenness of Father Zygmunt.

He allowed himself to be talked out of his plan of going to Nazareth to attend mass on Christmas eve. Now that he knew of his Jewishness, he must live up to it. But the church-bells were ringing in his head. At the approach of midnight, Gavriel stole away from the sleeping settlement towards a grove, where he kneeled down to pray. In imagination, he was back in his accustomed pew. The organ was playing. The choir was chanting. The air was heavy with incense. Outdoors, snow lay on the ground. In all homes, little candles were burning on Christmas trees.

On the morrow, in broad daylight, Gavriel wanted to confess, and be admonished for, what he had done. But he knew that Moshe and Lea would neither chide nor yet understand him. They would just be embarrassed as he himself had been when they lit the Hanukka oil-lamp and sung a song over it in celebration, as they explained to him, of a Jewish victory over the ancient Greeks. He then had to struggle with himself to keep a straight face.

By the end of winter — it was called that, but it was more like spring, with its warm rain, its profusion of grass and wild flowers — Gavriel was well rooted in his new environment. When he sat reading from Genesis of an evening, with Lea's help, he had no difficulty in visualizing the Garden of Eden: he himself was in it, here and now, in Galilee. He also had a presentiment that he would be driven out of it.

One day, he was told, rather mysteriously, that he would have to go to Haifa for a blood-test. A week later, the news was broken to him that his parents, his Jewish father and mother from Vilna, were believed to be still alive. They had survived the war, and had been living in Tel Aviv for the past ten years. Unbeknown to Gavriel, advertisements had been put into the local Hebrew and Yiddish papers, calling on former inmates of the ghetto to volunteer any information they might possess about a lost boy answering to his description. The hope was to trace some relative or other of his. But the unbelievable had happened. A couple had come forward with strong evidence to suggest that Gavriel was indeed their child. The blood-analysis had proved inconclusive, but where science had failed, sheer instinct might well succeed in revealing the truth. A confrontation was arranged.

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AT the appointed hour, Gavriel waited in a room, alone, on a chair. The door opened, a woman burst in and threw her arms about him, crying in Yiddish, *"Mein kind! My child!"* He would gladly have pushed her away. This was cheap comedy. She had not even paused to look at him. Yet he was sorry for her, too. He had been told that when the Germans took away her Gavriel, along with her aged mother — all Jews too young, or too old, or too sick to work were then being rounded up for extermination — she, this big woman who was now blindly slobbering over him, had thrown herself out of an upper window, breaking a leg. Perhaps she would do something desperate again if he tore himself away from her.

Her squinting husband — one of his eyes was hiding, as it were, behind his nose — behaved more calmly. Under the guidance of a social worker, the interview took a more matter-of-fact turn. The woman had to admit that her hair, golden like Gavriel's, was bleached; its natural colour was black. But they both had the same high cheekbones and prominent nose-bridge. On the other hand, there was no obvious resemblance between Gavriel and the man who was, possibly, his father.

The man produced an old photograph of his Gavriel as a child of three, with sidelocks. The flesh-and-blood Gavriel examined it, fascinated. It could be himself, even though the eyes were stupid, and he had always prided himself on the cleverness of his expression. But then, back in Wroclaw, he had always noticed that when the family went away on holiday, leaving the cat behind with the janitor, the animal, which otherwise had an intelligent air, took on a sort of brutish stupor.

The woman crooned a lullaby — she had a fine voice — and Gavriel agreed that it sounded familiar to him. She asked him if he had any recollection of his white fur coat. Yes, he remembered it very well. Did he have a birthmark on his left side? Of course! That clinched it. There was a flurry of embraces all round. Gavriel listened to himself addressing the two strangers as *Abba* and *Imma*, Father and Mother, and he could have laughed and cried at the same time, though he did neither.

It was decided that he should there and then accompany his new-found parents to their, and his, home. On the train, his mother fussed over him endlessly. He was to stay away from the draught by the window, he might catch cold. He was to eat and eat and eat.

Gavriel learned that he had two young sisters, who were born after the war. The family were quartered in a ramshackle, two-roomed wooden hut on the outskirts of Tel Aviv. In Vilna, they had had a little shop. Here the father worked as a truck-driver. He was heavily built and slouched like a movie-gangster, although he was a perfectly respectable, law-abiding and god-fearing Jew.

All the neighbours, hundreds of them, poured into and around the hut. There was general rejoicing, and there was also some weeping on the part of mothers and fathers whose little ones, murdered, incinerated, would never be restored to them.

Gavriel and his parents became celebrities. Their photographs appeared in the newspapers, not only here, but abroad. The miracle-tale was published of how Gavriel, on hearing his mother's lullaby, chimed in with the Yiddish text, which suddenly came back to him. A banquet was held, at which well-known public figures made resounding speeches. A promise was made that the family would be helped to secure more decent housing. They were indeed offered a flat, but it was a modest one and far away from the father's place of work, so they turned it down, confident that something better would be pressed upon them. They have remained in their hut to this day. There was talk of a film being made, inspired by this rare happy denouement to a millionfold tragedy, but nothing ever came of it.

The flattering excitement died down. Gavriel would leave home first thing in the morning, and wander about the beach of Tel Aviv and the mean streets of old Jaffa until the small hours. His excuse for staying away was that he did not want to be presented to any of the girls with one or other of whom his mother was anxious to betroth him. The reality, which he did not even seek to hide from himself, was that he was ashamed, bitterly ashamed of his parents.

His heart sank when they declared, repeatedly, that he was in every way so much like themselves — in their opinion, the highest praise conceivable. For they positively gloried in their own selves.

Gavriel was weighed down with guilt at his own snobbishness. He argued with himself that he despised them, not because of their lowly station, their ignorance, their lack of breeding, but for their native coarseness, their disorderliness, their irresponsible demonstrativeness. They were like leaky vessels. Every little sentiment that came upon them dripped out again at once with a big splash. Surely he and they were not made of the same texture. It could not merely be that their and his lives had diverged into different paths. And yet, maybe he was their son after all.

One stifling summer evening he announced that he was going back to the kibbutz. The scene for which he had braced himself never happened. They saw him off with smiles and tears and kisses and hand-wavings.

On the next Sabbath, Gavriel's father turned up and suggested that they go out for a walk. They went along the lake, which Gavriel hated at that moment. He thought of it as of an ocean of uneasy perspiration.

"Don't take this too hard," the father began, at last, "but it's no use keeping up the pretence any longer. You are not our son. Our Gavriel's birthmark was on the left thigh. It was big, too. Yours, which is little, is on the left ribs. You remember the day when I barged in while you were taking a shower? I wanted to have a good look. Before that, I already had my doubts, but I did not let on. I was afraid of hurting you. Terrible disappointment . . . but there it is!"

Gavriel flew into a rage. "Why," he screamed, "did you wait so long before telling me? Do you think I'm made of paper, which you can crumple and uncrumple?"

This act of liberation was somewhat degrading. It had never occurred to him that they could pity him and be apologetic for casting him off.

"Promise not to tell anyone, not a soul," the man went on. "Why make fools of ourselves before the whole world? This is just between you and me. And treat me as you would a father. I can't help you with money — I have none — but if ever you need advice . . . And come to see us often. It's a secret! Right? Shake hands on it!"

Bewildered, Gavriel demurred.

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DURING the festivities over his family reunion, some high official had undertaken to arrange for Gavriel's admission to the Hebrew University. With tenacity, blandishments and innuendoes, Gavriel saw the thing through, registering for a B.A. course in history and political science. An office-boy in downtown Jerusalem by day, he gloats over the sumptuous university buildings, in their wondrous mountain setting, when he gets back to the campus in the evening. At one time, when he believed he was a Catholic, he had wanted to become a bishop. Now his ambition is to be a diplomat, winning mighty battles for Israel through subtle wit alone. He is convinced that he will be eminently fit for the highest flights of diplomacy, if only he can in the immediate future preserve his sanity.

His brain is constantly, frenziedly tormented with the fear that at any instant he may be waylaid by that man who may or may not be his father. For Gavriel has come to realise that the story about the birthmark was a wilful delusion. His supposed parents half made it up, half believed it, because they were emotionally impelled to renounce him. At bottom, they would not accept him any more than he could accept them. And still they — and he — are gnawed with uncertainty that is maddening.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, April 15, 1960

THINGS move rapidly in this country. When a few years ago the late Mr. S. Hoofien dared to warn the public that FARMING more capital FARMS should be invested in FUTURE industry, which offers better prospects for employment and exports than farming, his words had an almost heretic ring, so used had we become to the idea that goods made in Israel were necessarily shabby and expensive, so that only in producing food for the (protected) home market could economic resources be put to worth-while use. Since then the pendulum has swung back, and by now all of us know that Israel industry can stand its own in competition with foreign goods both as regards quality and price, while agriculture is pictured as heading towards a crisis due to high production costs and the inability to live up to competition with more efficient farmers abroad.

One should, however, again beware of mass conclusions. The change in the position of our industry was not come out of the blue. It has been the result of a new attitude, of correcting past mistakes and adjusting policies to hard realities, of killing a whole herd of sacred cows, such as the "cost-plus" principle, the fixed daily wage system, the predominance of vested interests, etc., and of the readiness to risk capital and know-how in ventures of a novel kind. The time for a similar revolution now seems to be approaching in our farming. And although no one can foretell what the results will eventually be, since all revolutions depend on the human element, there are fair prospects of success.

The speed with which this development is proceeding may be gauged from the fact that the recommendations submitted in January by the Public Committee of Inquiry into the state of agriculture have hardly come to the attention of the public, largely because they have already been overtaken by events and no longer reflect the crucial issues of the debate concerning the farmers' future. Among the 37 detailed paragraphs, including many practical and valuable suggestions, there is not one that is concerned with the specific position and requirements of agricultural export, apart from such oblique references as the need to include export commodities among the priorities in subsidies, or the point of expanding the government's export companies. The report also lodges topical questions concerning farm types and the advisability of expanding animal husbandry, and one would look in vain for the committee's advice about regulating farm size—another problem which is rapidly gaining in importance.

Although one recommendation refers to absorption of more farmers in the existing settlements as "the cheapest and surest way to expand and to consolidate agricultural settlement," one should not, perhaps, infer too much from such support of the traditional approach. Indeed, the whole body of recommendations could be described as the most advanced line that could be attained while upholding the pattern of farming to which we have been used. The very problem is, however, whether this kind of mixed family farm, operating on a small area and selling its produce mainly on the domestic market, can be maintained in the long run, especially if there is to be a further increase in agricultural output.

It is indeed a foregone conclusion that agricultural production must be greatly increased, notwithstanding the current strains and occasional surpluses. This is the only way to make the farms viable and the invested capital remunerative. However, before further conclusions are reached, some other points must be cleared up which are outside the strict confines of agricultural policy yet have far-reaching implications for our farming.

First of all is the future of our imports of American farm surpluses. It is these imports of cheap feed paid for in Israel currency at convenient terms that have made it economically possible for our animal husbandry — both the dairy and the poultry branch — to expand so greatly. Can this support be taken for granted for the next dozen years or so, or shall we have to adjust our farms to fodder supply grown locally and imported for foreign currency?

Next comes the volume of our domestic market. Will the nation's per capita purchasing power continue to increase so rapidly, or is a harsher economic policy to be adopted, forcing farmers too to devote more attention to foreign markets? The availability of water and suitable land resources, drainage and similar factors must also be appraised realistically.

It is only against this factual background that practical decisions can be taken concerning future farming methods and ancillary farm industries. But it is not going to be possible to delay these decisions much longer.

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Economic News from Abroad

Lebanese Hopeful

● A revival of Beirut's harbour is expected as a result of the recently signed transit agreement under which Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian region of the U.A.R. intend to do away with time-consuming frontier procedures. Last year only 940,000 tons of goods passed through the Beirut port (as against 927,000 tons in 1957) mainly due to the restrictions imposed by the Syrian authorities on the entry of Lebanese and Jordanian trucks, although the growth of Akaba has also contributed to the drop. Lebanon also hopes to get a bigger number of summer tourists from Egypt this year (in 1959 the figure was disappointingly small—3,000 only), and to resume apple export to Egypt, which bought most of the country's crop until two years ago.

American Export Drive

● A new stage in the U.S. battle for closing the dollar gap has opened with the launching of a drive to expand American exports. While the first stage was confined to a reduction of overseas spending by way of cuts in aid programmes and by the introduction of a "buy American" clause, the new drive is intended to induce U.S. producers to divert more effort to overseas markets. To that end a special council is to be set up — modelled after the British Dollar Export Council — and the Export Import Bank is to establish an Export Credit Guarantee Department. Observers point out that notwithstanding the weakness shown of late by many American products in competition with European and other countries, the drive may bring about a considerable rise in U.S. exports if American industry cares to divert to foreign markets a slightly bigger slice of its aggregate output.

Submarine Pipelines

● Preparatory work has begun on tests for a submarine pipeline to bring Saharan natural gas under the Mediterranean from Algeria to Spain. The pipeline would probably cross the sea between Moutaganem and Cartagena. From Spain the gas would be piped to France, and eventually to the Ruhr region. Construction would probably take about three years. At the same time, a company has been formed in Rome to build a submarine pipeline to bring Saharan oil from Tunisia to Italy.

Wire Tires for Space Age

● A new kind of tire designed for use on high-speed aircraft and spacecraft of the future has been developed by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in the U.S. It contains no rubber or fabric that might rupture under severe strain, and it does not have to be inflated.

The tire is made entirely of wire, with a resilient wire "padding" mounted around the rim of a metal wheel. Designed for use as a landing wheel and tire for vehicles that pass through the "thermal barrier" on their re-entry from outer space, it can withstand temperatures in the 1,000 to 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit (538 to 1,093 degrees Centigrade) range in flight and during landings. Rubber tires melt at much lower temperatures.

Goodyear says that the new tire has been successfully tested on the company's dynamometer, which simulates landings at different speeds.

Portable Nuclear Power

● The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in the U.S. has developed a portable nuclear-electric power plant that can be flown to any place on earth in one or two days.

Lockheed calls its atomic power plant a "flying factory." It will generate 1,000 kilowatts of electricity and 7,000,000 B.T.U.'s of heat per hour. This is sufficient, the company says, to provide electric power and light for four medium-sized manufacturing plants or 2,000 homes.

Nuclear power plants of this type may be compared to the railroads built during the last century, Lockheed believes. For, like the railroad, they "will create new communities, unlock new mineral resources in inaccessible places" and help to create higher standards of living in many parts of the world, Lockheed says.

Channel Tunnel

● More details are now available concerning the project of a railway tunnel under the English Channel. The tunnel will be constructed in two separate shafts, each for a single track. Express trains leaving London and Paris every hour will cover the distance in four hours and 30 minutes and are expected to hold their own against any foreseeable competition of air traffic, including helicopters. The bulk of the traffic will, however, consist of freight trains and of special car-carrying trains that will run at 15-minute intervals and make the journey between the end portal stations at the two ends of the tunnel in an estimated 45 minutes. The cars and lorries will be loaded automatically, and drivers and passengers will remain inside them. The tunnel, to be jointly operated by the British and the French railways, is expected to pay its way easily, and to necessitate major changes and adjustments in the whole railway system of Western Europe.

Sound Business at Post Office

Telephone Service Could Be Better, But Not Cheaper

By Our Economic Editor

THE new rise in post and telephone rates has again drawn public attention to the Ministry of Posts' fiscal functions, although varying opinions have been voiced in this respect. While protests were heard against what amounted to a tax on an essential service, the Director-General of Posts pointed out that rates had to be raised in order to prevent the accumulation of deficits and in order to provide means for swifter expansion of the telephone system. The real situation is, however more complex than that.

The Ministry of Posts is in charge of a number of different services, all vital to a civilised community but each with its own cost and revenue problems. Proper accounting is therefore necessary in order to ensure efficiency and prevent the unnoticed diversion of resources to unwanted ends.

This is particularly important because the financial condition of the various services is very uneven. The mails have been operating at a loss and the telegraph service no longer makes ends meet, while the telephone and the philatelic service have been achieving considerable profits, although they pay royalties for their monopoly while the mails and the telegraph do not.

Expenditure Up

The expenditure for the mails amounted to IL12.6m. in 1957-58. In the past fiscal year it was IL18.2m., i.e. a rise of 45 per cent, most of it stemming from expansion and improvements, although salary increases also played a part. For the current year the expenditure is expected to rise to IL20.8m., of which over a fifth — IL4.2m. — will be charged to other services, mainly to the telegraph, with which the postal service has many joint offices, counters etc. Revenue is expected to amount to IL17.6m., about IL2.2m. more than in the past year, mainly due to the recent increases. However, IL3.4m. will be deducted as a contribution to the Defence Budget, for one is prone to forget that we still carry on the various defence levies introduced in the pre-final period as a temporary emergency measure. Due to this procedure, the postal service finds itself steadily in the red.

Letter Pattern

Thus notwithstanding the marked increase in postal rates in the past few years a deficit of IL1.2m. (compared with IL2.2m. two years ago) is still expected for 1960-61. It should, however, be borne in mind that the aggregate revenue (including the Defence Levy) has advanced by 45 per cent since 1957-58, while postal expenditure proper increased only by 20 per cent. In fact, the time has come to ask whether the postal tariff policy is not to some extent defeating itself by charging more than the traffic can bear and thus inducing Israelis to reduce their reliance on the post office and to switch to the least expensive categories. There has in fact been a tendency to replace letters by postcards for years, while the number of express letters has been steadily dropping.

As regards the telegraph service too, the rise in rates has certainly played a part in the decline in business in the past few years, although the chief cause has presumably been the expansion of other communication services which are now competing with the venerable telegraph, such as the telephone, telex, and even the ordinary letter, which is more or less promptly delivered. The average number of inland telegrams sent per person per annum has decreased by 20 per cent in the six years up to 1958-59, and the number of cables to and from abroad has fallen by over 10 per cent. Since then the trend has presumably gathered force, and the revenue expected for 1960-61 is IL4m. — for the first time somewhat below the target for the past year. This must be why the rates for cables have not risen although a deficit of IL3.2m. (about the same as last year) is expected in 1960-61.

Phone Service

The picture changes completely when we come to the telephone service which is still short of catching up with the public demand despite tremendous expansion and the advance in rates. Between March 1957 and March 1959 the number of telephones rose by almost one-third, and by now it will have topped 100,000, i.e. 5 telephones per every 100 inhabitants (as compared with 2.1 in 1949). The number of local calls rose by 40 per cent between 1957 and 1959, although the number of interurban calls dropped slightly in 1958-59, presumably on account of the higher charge. To be sure, operating expenditure will have soared 60 per cent between 1958-59 and 1960-61, but the rise in revenue is expected to be over 70 per cent, and the IL36m. envisaged for the current year would leave a profit of IL15.7m. as compared with IL7.8m. two years ago.

While only part of this surplus has been left to the service, for the royalty charged to it has been raised from IL2.1m. to IL7m., on the other hand the revenue from the installation of new telephones, transferred to the Development Budget last year, is now left to the service in addition to the above current revenue, and this sum is expected to amount to IL3m.

Taking into account that the aggregate worth of the telephone assets is given as IL40m., a net annual profit of IL4.7m. (apart from the non-recurrent income from telephone installation) appears highly satisfactory, and one easily understands the Director-General's eagerness to expand this remunerative branch of his services, which promises an annual revenue of IL40m and a profit of IL-180 per telephone and that the Treasury — which is a partner in the business — is ready to assist him with additional investments and to earn, on top of it all, the public's gratitude and the economists' blessing. Indeed, the allocation for the expansion of telephone services has been increased to IL13.6m. in the current budget — compared with IL9.5m. annually spent in the two preceding years, and the Post Office will invest IL4.8m. in it out of its residual profits.

Rise in Calls

From the customer's point of view, the desire to accumulate big profits can hardly pass as a sufficient reason for increasing rates even though the profits may be prudently ploughed back into the service. However, from the business angle one can hardly claim that the rates have been excessive so long as there is a waiting list for new telephones notwithstanding the service's rapid expansion. As a matter of fact the number of annual telephone calls per inhabitant has risen by over 40 per cent since 1956, and — even more decisive — the number of calls per telephone installed has risen by 25 per cent since 1955, a sure sign that the owners of telephones require that service, whether or not they can afford it.

At this juncture one may point out that the reform of the charges for trunk calls — abolishing the two top categories for the longest distance calls — also combines humanitarian and national considerations with sound business principles, for once the telephone installations have been provided there is every reason to encourage their extensive use even at a somewhat reduced rate. In fact, economists have long ago recommended the introduction of a flat rate for trunk calls throughout Israel, or at least the reduction of the number of zones to two or three instead of the remaining six.

Stamp Returns

The next important source of revenue to the Post Office is the Philatelic Service, which yielded almost IL10m. in 1957-58 and was expected to bring in IL9m. in royalties in the following year. Since then, however, the popularity of Israel stamps has greatly declined, and so have philatelic receipts. For the past financial year the sales target was IL4.5m., but even this was apparently not achieved and the target for the current year has been reduced to IL4m. of which the Treasury will get IL2.6m. Moreover, while originally the decline was mainly confined to local sales — which had been inflated by speculative purchases and plummeted after the collapse of speculation — it has meanwhile expanded to foreign sales as well.

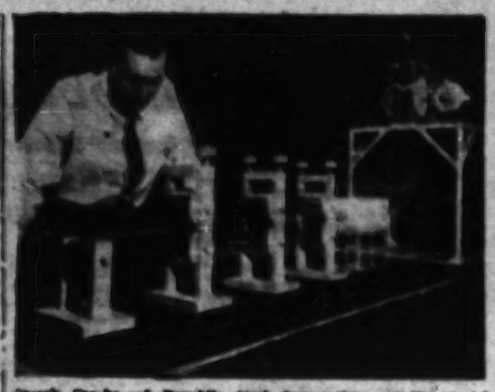
It can, however, no longer be claimed that the market is adjusted by stocks accumulated so far back as 1957. Evidently the new stamps issued since then failed also to catch the eye of the philatelic public, and whatever may be their other merits have not proved successful from the revenue point of view.

Summing up the activity of the Post Office — which also includes the Post Office Bank and several minor enterprises — we find that the aggregate revenue of IL65m. planned for the current year is expected to provide IL9.6m. in royalties and IL6.5m. in profits left for the Post Ministry. Together, this is almost equivalent to the revenue surplus of the telephone service alone with philatelic gains balancing the losses incurred in other services so as to leave enough for adequate depreciation reserves, for interest on the invested capital (IL2.7m. in the current year), etc. That is, however, about the most that can be expected of a postal service. Some reforms may help improve this performance, but they can hardly result in major changes.

Nor can a private company be expected to make telephone service cheaper under the prevailing circumstances. But there is no doubt that the quality of this vital service still leaves a great deal to be desired.

Haifa Port Company For Eilat Harbour

HAIFA. — A joint company of the Government and the United Port Services Co., the Haifa Port contractors, is to be formed this month to operate in the Eilat harbour. The new firm, to be headed by a U.P.S. manager, with a Government deputy, will operate on terms similar to those granted to the contractor in the Kishon harbour.



Gareth Crocker, of Ingersoll Steel Corporation, studies model of new equipment which produces strip steel without the use of blast furnaces, open hearths, coke ovens and other costly and complicated steel mill equipment. In this process, iron powder is pressed into thread, fed right, and compressed, by rollers on top of the picture into a metal-solid strip. This is hardened by passing it through a furnace and a series of hot-strip rolling stands.

New Steel Production Method Eliminates Blast Furnaces

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — THE U.S. Republic Steel Corporation has developed a new process by which strip steel can be produced without using costly blast furnaces and the conventional molten ore method.

In the new process, which is still classed as experimental, finely powdered ore with a high iron content is pressed into steel strips. It is expected to materially reduce the cost of strip steel production.

An idea of the potential value of the process can be gained from the fact that it not only eliminates the need for blast furnaces, but also for open hearths, coke ovens and blooming mills. In the process, iron ore is highly purified and reduced to metallic powder. Then the powder is compressed into semi-solid strips and these are passed through a furnace heated to 1,200 degrees centigrade. Finally hot-strip rolling stands reduce the strips to the required gauges, and roll them into coils that have the same quality as conventionally-made steels, the company says.

Cold Rolling

The steel then goes through the usual pickling operation, cold rolling and annealing, before being recoiled or cut into sheets. Nearly a ton of steel has been produced by the new process in the laboratory, but "there is considerable research work still ahead of us before commercial production will be possible," says one of the firm's vice-presidents, Mr. Peter Robertson. "A commercial plant will not be built for five or six years, but such a plant would cost only 40 to 50 per cent as much as installations used in the present-day conventional melting process."

Stocks and Commodities

Upswing in Dollar-Linked

THE feature of the week was the upswing in dollar-linked bonds. It appears that it was caused by Treasury announcements to the effect that in future all credits granted by the government would be 100 per cent linked, and that the present rate of exchange for credits to importers would not be guaranteed any longer. These steps were interpreted as a safeguard against losses to the Treasury in case of devaluation. When the announcement was made investors returned to the dollar-linked market and prices improved from their lowest levels. Then on April 10, a local newspaper quoted the "Financial Times" of April 8, which had given prominence to the devaluation rumour in Israel. The item was from the "Financial Times" Tel Aviv correspondent and contained nothing more than references to items published in the Israel press several days earlier. Furthermore, on April 9, the Israel Embassy in London denied any intention of devaluing the Israel pound in the near future. Yet there was heavy pressure for dollar-linked bonds in Tel Aviv on Sunday. Almost all the dollar-linked bonds, and particularly those bearing 4½ and 4% per cent as well as Tavev Dollar, jumped by between two to four points on considerable turnover. Sterling linked bonds and preference shares also went up. On Wednesday (on Monday and Tuesday the stock market was closed) the advance was on a smaller scale, with no uniform trend. Among the dollar-linked, some of the Sunday prices slightly receded.

It is significant that at the same time the prices of some ordinary shares also advanced, which may indicate that there was no switching from shares to dollar-linked bonds but rather that new funds were being brought into the market to acquire the dollar-linked. The fact that the dollar-linked were recently much under par could explain the fact that no offers were forthcoming without a considerable jump in prices.

There were a few good features in the ordinary shares section. Bank Leumi Investment, which only last week went ex-dividend and ex-bonus, advanced by some 25 points, while Assis Ordinary shares gained close to 25 points. The advance in Assis, in which the market is rather tight, was explained by expectation of a good dividend and by unconfirmed rumours that the company was negotiating for cooperation with another big concern. Smaller gains were regarded by a number of other shares in conformity with the general trend in equities.

On the free market some interest was displayed in Lapidot Shares and persistent purchases could be satisfied only at levels between 50 and 75 agorot higher than last week, i.e. at between IL6 and IL6.25. On the other hand Jordan Exploration which, as it is known, possesses a large parcel of Lapidot, remained steady and even lost one or two points. Also easier on the free market were the Alliance Tire shares.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

PEC Moving Into New Investments

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE PEC's balance sheet for the end of 1959, which clearly reflects the company's recent rejuvenation and expansion that have brought it back into the front line of investors in this country, also points to the adjustments which have been necessary in this process.

The aggregate balance — $17.2m. — is only two per cent higher than a year ago, but the amount of assets in Israel increased from $12.4m. to $14m., while investments in the U.S. dropped from $2.9m. to $1.9m., and liquid assets held there also declined by $0.25m. Significantly, the biggest drop has taken place in loans to the Jewish Agency, which now amount to $0.74m. instead of $1.2m. at the end of 1958. On the other hand, the main addition has been the $1.5m. loan to the Tri-Continental Pipeline Ltd., in which PEC is investing a total of $2.5m. (the remainder will be paid in 1960).

New Group

Another newcomer is the K.B.A. Townbuilders Group Ltd., the concessionary for the urban development of the new port city of Ashdod in which PEC has entered as an equal partner with groups headed by Mr. Philip Klutznik in America and Mr. Oved Ben Ami in Israel. Although this project is listed in the balance sheet at only $0.1m., it is likely to assume considerable dimensions, and $1m. is to be raised by PEC in the near future.

Several other investments have also expanded, in particular in the Naveh and Yakim companies engaged in urban development in the north of Tel Aviv ($1.4m.), in the Mehadrin citrus growing company ($0.6m.), in Samson Tire and Rubber ($0.25m.) and in Sulzstan and Serafon (altogether $0.2m.), which have passed their infant stage and are now developing satisfactorily.

Serafon achieved "reasonable" profits in 1959 and Sulzstan is expected to break even in 1960. Another manufacturing investment has been added by a long-term loan of $75,000 and IL200,000 to Mechanico Ltd. in Hadera, a producer of automotive parts, the loan being convertible into the company's shares.

PEC's total equity investments decreased from $6.2m. to $5.8m. due to the sale of the Mortgage and Savings Bank to the Foreign Trade Bank, but this drop is obviously a transient one.

Two Sides

This sale has, of course, had other repercussions too. The liabilities side of the balance sheet shows a rise from $11.2m. to $12.1m. in the paid-up capital, but the earned surplus and reserves have decreased from $2.3m. to $2m., presumably due to the loss incurred on realization of that asset, which was booked at $0.82m. but at the current rate of exchange brought in much less than that amount. Fortunately one no longer needs to enlarge upon the incompatibility of attracting foreign capital and letting monetary values decline so as to deprive investors of their money.

The company's financial results in 1959 have again improved upon those of 1958. Total income amounted to $1.14m. (about the same as a year ago) — but expenditure decreased considerably and thus the net profit rose from $477,000 to $673,000. Rather unexpectedly, the amount of interest received was bigger while the income from dividends was lower than in the previous year, though it will necessarily take some time for equities to recover their predominance among PEC's assets.

Butter Sales Still Sagging

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

SINCE the Government withdrew the subsidy for butter and the retail price jumped back in December from IL2 to IL4 per kilogram, consumption is reported to have dropped to about one-third of sales during the subsidy period.

Although for most people butter is almost a luxury, something they can go without if it is too expensive, the price rise was not the only reason for the slump in sales. In expectation of the higher price, many retailers, mainly cooperative stores, had bought up large quantities of butter at the subsidy price, hoping to make easy profits when the price rose. And in January, when the majority of the public switched back to margarine, these stores found their refrigerators remained filled with large quantities of butter the quality of which did not improve with the pressure of time. The result was that many consumers were sold stale or rancid butter. Their dismay hastened the transition of many to the cheaper butter alternatives, mainly margarine and oil whose turnover is rapid and which in any case keeps better.

The Milk Marketing Board which has a direct and legitimate interest in butter (on which farmers and distributors earn more than on milk) sensibly reacted to the sales slump by stepping up publicity. But it also asked the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to ban the production of milk margarine which, it charges, competes unfairly with butter and amounts to its declining fortunes on the market. The M.M.B. also alleges that the manufacturers are misleading the public because the price difference between ordinary and milk margarine is larger than the cost of the additional milk would warrant.

The M.M.B. should have known that to produce milk margarine is not only a matter of pouring a few spoonfuls of milk into a package of margarine. Milk margarine calls for a special production process, additional ingredients, more expensive packing materials and kashrut supervision. Also, once margarine contains milk, it becomes almost as susceptible to spoilage as butter, and thereby loses one of its main advantages.

Margarine a Staple

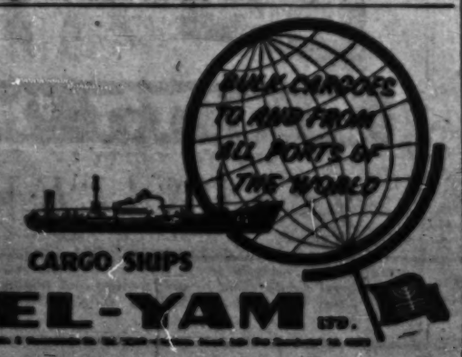
Apart from all that it is obvious that butter, at 40 agorot a 100-gram package, is hardly in the same category as milk margarine at 15 agorot for the same weight. Fresh butter is considered a delicacy in most European countries, margarine a staple food. Even in such classical dairy economies as those of Holland and Denmark the consumption of margarine per head by far exceeds that of Israel (10 kg. a year per capita as against 6 kg. here). Denmark exports most of its butter to earn foreign exchange. The M.M.B. will have to rely on price, quality and up-to-date marketing methods, including publicity, as the only legitimate, and in the long run the only effective weapons in the competitive struggle with milk margarine. Seeking an official ban against unwelcome competition is merely an attempt to put the clock back and would hit mainly the lower income groups of the population.

Banned Abroad

Milk margarine actually is banned in several countries, mainly on the grounds that it spoils quickly. In most of the U.S., margarine may not even be sold coloured yellow, but has to go out an unattractive dead white, with a packet of colouring matter included for the housewife to mix in at home.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Sapir, made his views clear in his budget speech:

"In a buyers' market the decision is the consumer's. But this is true only where the channels of interchange between producer and consumer are not blocked by protective arrangements. Competition is supposed to be healthy and a general spring cleaning can do no harm."



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ELLERN'S BANK LTD.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1959

31.12.1958			31.12.1959		
IL.	Share Capital Authorized:		IL.		IL.
187,500	200,000 Ordinary Shares of IL 1.- each	200,000	5,522,142	Cash in Hand, Gold Coins and Bullion and Balances with Bank of Israel	11,922,921
312,500	80,000 Ordinary Shares of IL10.- each	800,000	2,496,782	Banks in Israel and Abroad, including Cheques in transit	5,930,265
500,000		1,000,000			17,853,186
	Issued and Paid			Securities	
126,175	200,000 Ordinary Shares of IL 1.- each	Issued 200,000	Paid 168,135	Securities of or guaranteed by the Government, at cost or market value, whichever lower	778,048
255,260	82,327 Ordinary Shares of IL10.- each	522,970	374,135	Other Securities	
381,435		722,970	542,310	Quoted at cost or market value, whichever lower 342,181	
200,000	General Reserve (including IL2,135 Share Premium Account		257,500	235,615 Unquoted, at or under cost 205,083	618,264
581,435			800,000		1,394,310
	Current, Deposit, Savings and Other Accounts incl. Provision for Contingencies, Taxes, Income received in advance and balance of Profit and Loss Account		37,110,326	Subsidiary Companies Shares, at cost 2,939	
19,765,833	Special Deposits and Other Accounts, of or in connection with Government or Government Institutions		6,220,227	43,220 Loans and Advances 37,135	39,939
5,655,454	Subsidiary Companies		12,815		
5,643	Liabilities on Account of Customers			4,088,440 Bills Discounted	3,379,867
2,220,613	Confirmed Documentary Credits	2,758,227		3,411,918 Loans, Advances and other Accounts	4,371,297
5,008,773	Guarantees, Acceptances, Bills rediscounted etc.	2,265,419			7,750,164
				Loans relative to Special Deposits and other Accounts of or in connection with Government or Government Institutions	6,766,939
				5,220,126 Bank Premises and Equipment, at cost, less amounts written off	450,000
				160,000 Liabilities of Customers	
				2,220,613 Documentary Credits	2,758,227
				5,008,773 Guarantees, Acceptances, Bills rediscounted etc.	2,265,419
					12,024,646
25,447,629			48,977,372		48,977,372

Statement pursuant to section 127 of the Companies Ordinance 1929-1959: The Profits of the Subsidiary Companies have been included in the accounts of the Bank, so far as received.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors: —
HERMANN ELLERN, Director — DAVID S. BRUENN, Director

On Behalf of the Board of Directors: —
HERMANN ELLERN, Director — DAVID S. BRUENN, Director

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ELLERN'S BANK LTD.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account annexed thereto, and have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit. We have verified the cash in hand and with banks, gold, the bills discounted and the securities. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Bank, so far as it appears from our examination thereof.

The said Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in agreement with the books of account. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1959, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Tel Aviv, March 31, 1960.

BAWLY, MILLNER, BIRCH & Co.
Public Accountants

Jewish Philosophical Thought

A LIGHT AMID THE DARKNESS by Isaac Unterman. Twayne. 302 pp. $4.95.

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY by Dagobert D. Runes. Philosophical Library. 402 pp. $15.00.

By Geoffrey Wigoder

SYNTHESIS is the basic objective of Jewish — as of all religious — philosophy. The thinkers have endeavoured to reconcile the tradition they have received as Jews with the modes of thought current in the world. The outcome is largely artificial as is apparent when the philosophy becomes outmoded and subsequent thinkers have to reconsider the same problems and fit Jewish tradition into a new framework. It is easier to be a theologian than a religious philosopher — the theologian works from one set of data derived from his tradition and after reconciling inner discrepancies he can present an overall system; the philosopher has to take the additional step of reconciling this system with a further set of facts derived externally, the conclusions of which may not prove durable.

The earliest Jewish religious philosophers, of the Alexandrian school, set out to reconcile Judaism and Greek philosophy, notably Platonism, and adopted far-fetched allegories to combine the two systems. The second "golden era" came in the medieval period when Neo-Platonism and, later, Aristotelianism were the fashion and Jewish philosophy was cast in these moulds. Modern thinkers have attempted similiar syntheses, whether it is Hermann Cohen bridging Judaism and Kant, or our contemporaries wrestling with existentialism.

Subjective Approach

Dr. Unterman's book is devoted to medieval Jewish philosophy. A classic description of the subject was published in 1918 by Isaac Husik and the question arises as to Dr. Unterman's motivation in publishing his own account. The reason soon becomes apparent. Husik's exposition of Jewish philosophy is scholarly and objective; Unterman's is subjective — an attempt to use medieval philosophy to advocate his own strictly traditional views on Judaism. In this context, even the title becomes understandable; for Unterman anything Jewish is a light amid darkness; but for a scholar to suggest that medieval Jewish philosophy was forged "amid darkness" is presumptuous. The Arab philosophy that was being created simultaneously had many points of correspondence and was on at least as high a level.

Unterman is more superficial than Husik. For the layman he is more readable because he gets caught up in all sorts of side issues and branches out into little sermons. He advocates recognition and understanding of the originality and importance of Jewish philosophical thinking to world thought. He is prepared categorically to state that the contribution of Jewish culture to the world outweighs that of Greek culture. A typical statement is, "In every critical period, there arises a Jewish scholar whom God inspires and enlightens to revive the old glory among His people." The reader will be either predisposed to accept this type of approach — and, if so, he will find the work valuable — or he sets out from a different starting point in which case he will find much of the material naive and irritating.

Florid Style

Take, for instance, the statement "Yehuda Kauffman, the most recent critique, has discovered that Bahya was influenced by the mystic sect of Sufis. However, this does not detract from the merits of his writings." As though there was ever a philosopher who had not been influenced by other thinkers. As though Yehuda Kauffman had discovered the connection. And as though the word "critique" could be applied to a person. The style, by the way, occasionally runs away with the subject, i.e., "In 1030, Spain witnessed a magnificent phenomenon. The sky split and a colossal meteor floated through the air.... In the same year, there was another remarkable event; Solomon Ibn Gabirol was born" (exactly what was remarkable about Ibn Gabirol's birth is not specified). Occasionally the thought is a bit woolly; I find incomprehensible the statement "As a philosopher, Unterman can be considered Maimonidian (unless although it is doubtful whether Maimonides ever saw the Rand's philosophical work."

His selection of thinkers for consideration is also highly subjective. A short list of medieval Jewish philosophers that including Abraham Ibn Ezra and Nachmanides as major thinkers while omitting Albo and devoting its shortest chapter to Hasdai Crescas lacks perspective. The nature of his thinking can also be judged by his claim that all modern philosophies (Utilitarianism, Atomism, Idealism, Indeterminism, Eudemonism, the Spontaneous Movement) can be discovered in the Talmud, and he adduces isolated sayings to prove his point. In this respect it would have been wiser if he had contented himself with the summation "The Talmudic scholars conceived faith as an intimate, psychological, actual and spiritual phenomenon and physical need. The road led not to philosophy and theology but to law and justice; it pursued not the abstract but the concrete." This is a fair statement of the genius of Judaism. It is in some ways unfortunate that the outside world has introduced the necessity to introduce modes of thought that are not indigenous.

When Dr. Unterman forgets his cause and gets down to philosophical exposition, he presents some of the basic problems clearly and succinctly — notably in his expositions of Greek philosophy, where he has no axe to grind. Many of his suggestions as to the interrelationship of the various philosophers are also useful. His book will indeed be a boon to the traditional reader, but I would have preferred to read him in a purely theological context where the respective claims of reason and revelation would have been less relevant.

Jewish Influence

JEWISH philosophy occupies an important place in Dr. Runes' latest work. The first section of the book is devoted to Judaism and Jewish philosophers, while throughout the rest of the work Dr. Runes is always careful to note Jewish influence and incorporate Jewish thinkers who played a role in the general streams of world thought.

Accepted for what it is, this is a pleasant volume. It is not a pictorial history of philosophy so much as of philosophers. The technique resembles "Life's" popularisation of scientific topics. A wealth of illustration is accompanied by pithy but necessarily superficial notes giving the main facts of the life and thought of the various thinkers. It is doubtful if the reader will learn much philosophy (and as the work is for the layman, a lexicon of philosophical terms could have been usefully appended), but he will pick up a lot of useful information and have a handy reference book.

Dr. Runes' heroes in philosophy are avowedly Solomon, Socrates and Spinoza. Socrates is a fair choice, Spinoza is justifiable (though not to the extent of warranting no less than 17 accompanying illustrations), while his inclusion under the heading of "Judaism" is unfortunate; Solomon is most arguable — his political wisdom is doubtful and his literary activity is unknown except for works of a later date assigned to him on the basis of his reputation as a wise man.

Handsome Volume

When Dr. Runes is personally involved in a subject, e.g. Judaism, his style tends to the flamboyant ("Pray tell me if there is anywhere another volume of writings like this" or "Show me a village of people and I will find somewhere among them a trace of the Messianic flame"); generally, however, his characterisations are less rambunctious although there are frequent traces of the subjective in choice and treatment.

This is a handsome volume containing nearly a thousand illustrations. Many of these are interesting — but there are too many reproductions of handwriting, documents and books (especially in the earlier period when, admittedly, appropriate pictures are not easy to discover) while the later period inspires some weird choices of pictorial material — the Bertrand Russell illustrations include a picture of Stalin, Marx of Hitler, Heidegger of Jewish children in the Warsaw ghetto, Kant of the U.N. headquarters, and Einstein of the Atomic Bomb.

ARYE HARTANI: "The Port" (oil).
From the Annual General Exhibition at Chagall House, Haifa.
One of the winners of the Municipality of Haifa's Struck Prize 1958.

THE CAUSE OF TRUTH

SIFRUTENUH HAHADASHA, MAHAFECHA O HEMSHECH (Modern Hebrew Literature: A Revolution or a Continuance). Collected Essays by Baruch Kurtzweil, Schocken, Tel Aviv, 1958.

By Varda Weiss

OF those who are charged with shaping Israel's literary tastes, there are very few who permit their appreciation of Hebrew literature (past and present) to be guided by those same aesthetic principles which they would surely apply when judging the art of other nations. This is particularly true when we come to examine the method of selection and treatment of Hebrew literature in the school curriculum. In poetry, the highest praise is reserved for verse in which the author has become one with his people, in which the "I" of the poet is indistinguishable from that of Knesset Yisrael. Some of Hebrew's most lyrical poems are "closed books" to many pupils because they fail to express, in the most obvious way, "the plight of our people."

Professor Baruch Kurtzweil's "Modern Hebrew Literature: A Continuance or a Revolution?" is one aspect of this kind of dogmatic approach. Yet, because the author is a man who obviously loves and understands literature, one can feel that his convictions are constantly at war with his appreciation of a work as art. Put in a nutshell his approach may be described in Plato's words; "For though we are conscious of being enchanted by poetry, it would be a sin to betray what seems to us the cause of truth."

Whereas the prevalent tendency in our literary criticism is to acclaim those works in which national values are upheld, Prof. Kurtzweil's acid test for merit is the poet's nostalgic reverence for the traditional Jewish life of the past. This criterion sums up the author's entire approach to the literature which has evolved in Hebrew over the past 150 years.

Secularity Decried

In the title essay of the book, Prof. Kurtzweil explains and defends his view that this literature's most significant characteristic is its secularity. Since the very essence of Jewish culture, in his opinion, has always been faith in God and his commandments (the Torah), modern Hebrew literature, insofar as it derives from and reflects a spiritual milieu that has turned away from religion, cannot be regarded as part of that culture. In that sense, it is a "revolution." He goes on to say that the understanding of past literature has been impaired by a non-religious, national approach. In denying the divine inspiration of the Bible and regarding it merely as an achievement of the national genius, the modern writer and reader have ceased to understand its true significance.

Although it is obvious that he regards this point as a major issue, Prof. Kurtzweil fails to take a definite stand as to whether or not he considers modern literature non-Jewish because it is secular. The remedy for this apparently undesirable state of affairs is also never clearly stated. On the one hand, the author is fully aware that there is no turning back, that "he who was once expelled from the Garden of Eden can never return. (Going back to our sources) cannot save us, for we have tasted of the forbidden fruit." On the other hand, we read in the essay devoted to the Canaanite movement: "Our prayer forms and religious ceremonies are in need of a radical overhaul. It is no wonder that our youth is repelled by recognized religious practice." We must ask, however, if a change in religious customs can restore lost faith.

The break with religious tradition was brought about, in Prof. Kurtzweil's opinion, solely by forces from without, and on this point he differs from Profs. Gershom Shalom and Shimon Halkin. The humanistic ideals of equality and fraternity which inspired the romantic movement among the intelligentsia of the West charmed the Jews out of their fortified spiritual ghetto. The poets of the Enlightenment (Maskalia) responded joyfully and trustingly to the call of unity and were chiefly responsible for breaking down the walls protecting a harmonious and unified Jewish world.

The most distressing result of this breach in the ghetto's singularity, Prof. Kurtzweil believes, was the attempt of the new age's Jewish poets to re-evaluate their own culture by general European standards. Their Jewish culture, in consequence, appeared very shabby indeed, and its inner beauty was lost on them.

The inevitable disappointment which followed the "awakening" sent some of the poets scurrying back to the values of the "old beit hamidrash" (Bialik, Agnon, Feuerberg). But here again, only disappointment awaited them; their childhood innocence had fled, there was no turning back. There were others, however, who accepted the fact that "the heavens were closed and will never open again," and sought inspiration in humanist and nationalist values (Hasas, Tchernichovsky, Schneour).

Although not stated outright, one gets the definite impression that Prof. Kurtzweil gives full marks only to those poets who have succeeded in expressing what a terrible loss it was to the Jewish people when that internal harmony was shattered. Those who ignore this loss (and most of the Israel-born writers fall into this category), or openly rebel against the conventions of their Jewish heritage, are frowned upon.

Private Prejudice

We might pay greater heed to Prof. Kurtzweil's strictures if we were convinced that they derived solely from his cultivated literary taste. Unfortunately, one cannot help feeling that he is guided more by a private prejudice which he has elevated to the status of an infallible criterion. The *a priori* condition that the poet must reflect Prof. Kurtzweil's views on matters of religious conscience permits the author to bestow unqualified approval on a man such as Feuerberg — whose artistic merit, despite his intuitive grasp of the dilemma of Jewish culture, is open to question — while at the same time dismissing a poet like Tchernichovsky with reluctant, faint praise.

Because of his inability to forgo the "cause of truth" for the sake of "beauty" (and that he understands beauty is proven conclusively in other essays), Prof. Kurtzweil is forced to distinguish between form and content in the works of writers whom he knows to be good, but with whose weltanschauung he cannot identify himself. In discussing Tchernichovsky, for example, he says: "The artistic merit (of his poetry) is not to be found in its ideological content, but in the wealth of its lyrical variety." This critical ambivalence likewise mars his appreciation of Berditchevski, Brenner, Hazaz and their contemporaries.

Prof. Kurtzweil's illuminating insight into the conflicts and motivations of modern literature makes this collection of essays a valuable contribution to our meagre store of literary criticism. Yet its dogmatic point of departure must be deprecated all the more because it is so typical of most criticism of our own art.

SONNET

By Yehuda Amichai

Lips of the dead once thoughtlessly
whispered a single word in earth,
and, disproportionate, now each tree
has overdone its springtime birth.

Earth rips her bandages again.
She wants no healing. She wants pain.
Spring is not peace; it is not rest;
spring is enemy terrain.

If anyone could reach that goal,
young lovers could in one patrol:
forth we were sent to Rainbow Land;

although we knew: the dead return;
although we knew: the storm is born
out of a young girl's open hand.

Translated by Robert Friend

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

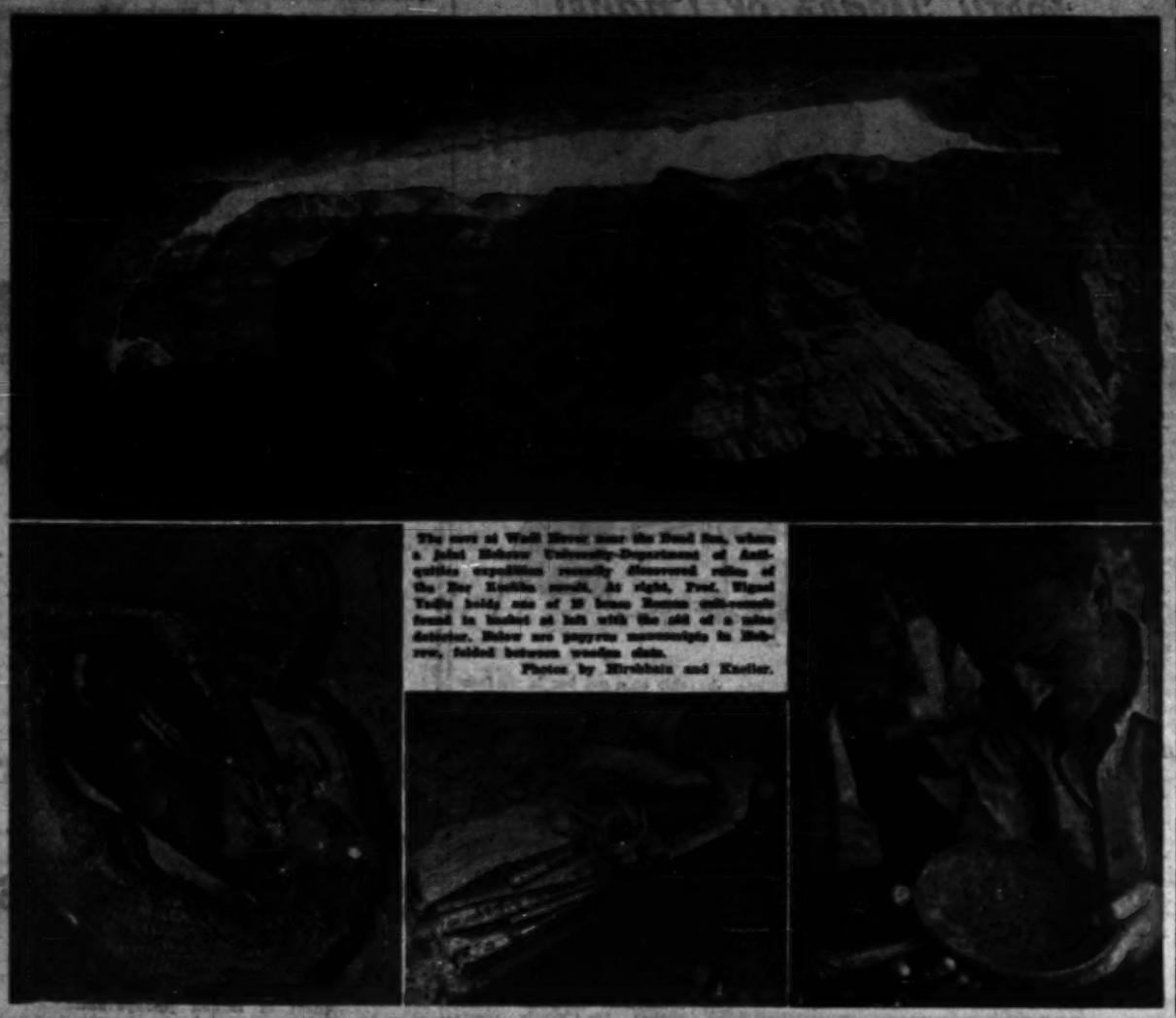
ADULTS are illogical, and anyone who thinks they aren't must be an adult himself. This is the leitmotif of Yocta Megidde יוצה מגדה by Ora Shem-Ur (Kiryat Sefer, Jerusalem, 187 pp.). Yocta has just celebrated her 14th birthday and one of the presents she receives is a diary. If she fills it, she is promised a camera for her next birthday. So we spend a year with Yocta to see that she gets the promised gift.

Yocta is what Haifaites and Jerusalemites would consider a typical Tel Avivian: her interests revolve around herself, clothes (her own and her fashion-designer mother's), entertainment (preferably light), the other sex, and all things which adults consider none of her business. A more or less typical teenager (though perhaps somewhat sophisticated for her age), but not at all typical of "our fine Israel youth." Yocta does not dream of going down to a Negev settlement when she grows up, but of going to cocktail parties or, at the most, going on the stage and becoming a famous actress. No Tziona! for Yocta! Sacrilege? I think not. Rather, refreshing realism, especially since Yocta, adolescent mannerisms apart, is quite a likeable girl.

Recommended for public orators, emissaries abroad, and for those who like light fun.

TALENT marred by overconfidence and a breezy effrontery sum up the third volume of poetry by David Avidan, Sikkum Beinayim סיכום ביניים (Interim, Achshav, Jerusalem, 84 pp.). Avidan is still a young man, and like many young men these days he isn't too happy about it all. Because who knows where we're all going to end up, and what we are doing meanwhile is futile and silly and hopeless, and therefore the why and the perhaps and the wherefore abound in these verses. We wouldn't mind that, really, if only the young man had a little more respect for his own matter and would not abuse it so. For Avidan sadly misuses the power of language, the feeling for words and forms he certainly possesses. Thus he comes out with "poems" like גיר חלל ישחיל בגי חוב / גיר חלל ישחיל בגי חוב / גיר חלל ישחיל בגי חוב /

Relics of Jewish Revolt Found in Dead Sea Cave



The cave at Wadi Murabbaat near the Dead Sea, where a joint Hebrew University-Department of Antiquities expedition recently discovered relics of the Bar Kokhba revolt. At right, Prof. Yigael Yadin holds one of 10 letters Roman soldiers found in blanket at left with the skull of a slain defender. Below are papyrus manuscripts in Hebrew, folded between wooden slats.

Photos by Hirshhein and Keeler.

Varied Exhibitions in Tel Aviv

Claire Szilard

CLAIRE Szilard's current exhibition of paintings at the Chemerinsky Gallery is her third since she settled here in 1951 but in recent years she has become better known as a designer and executor of stained glass windows, a field she has made peculiarly her own, having to her credit the six windows of the Tel Aviv Historical Museum, those in the new building of the Citrus Marketing Board, in the Ke'bat Factory and in a number of synagogues.

This exhibition of paintings shows that in this field too Miss Szilard has not stood still. With some hint of cubism, she explores the pattern possibilities of street scenes, landscape and scenes with figures. She is particularly interested in weaving into a tightly constructed design the shapes made by buildings and roofs and through her delicate colour, beautifully modulated, she also obtains an effect of stability and tranquillity. There is one series of paintings (numbers 1, 4, 15 and 20), all using variations of this house-and-roof theme, which is particularly successful and shows how well the artist can cope with the problems of effecting a controlled composition out of these elements. She also shows a number of more purely "decorative" works such as the Hillside with trees, winding roads and houses worked into a carpet-like design which have much charm as does also the small Dufy-like "Circus."

A dozen or so water-colour sketches have also been included, mostly street scenes with figures or landscapes executed with much assurance in broad washes of lively colour.

Judith Yellin

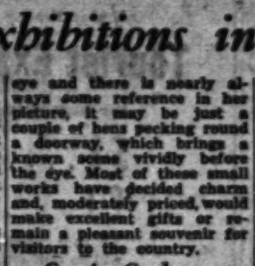
JUDITH Yellin-Gaertner of Jerusalem is showing a collection of her latest collages at Atelier 97 in Ben Yehuda Street. Most of the works are scenes with figures, although there are a number of individual figure studies and Israel's daily life is her subject. She is most ingenious in cutting out and pasting together her scraps of coloured paper so as to obtain a design which is so fluent and lively that it seems to have been drawn and painted with a brush. She has too an observant eye and there is nearly always some reference in her picture, it may be just a couple of hens pecking round a doorway, which brings a known scene vividly before the eye. Most of these small works have decided charm and, moderately priced, would make excellent gifts or remain a pleasant souvenir for visitors to the country.

Sonia Sadron

AT 30 Dov Hos Street, studio of the dancer Deborah Bertonoff, an interesting first exhibition is now to be seen, that of a collection of lithographs and black chalk drawings by Sonia Sadron. The artist, who was born at Tiflis of a family of musicians, was a harpist until she reached the age of 30, when she discovered her gifts for drawing and painting. She settled in Israel a few years ago and lives at Ein Hod.

SONIA SADRON: "Mother and Child"

In general these graphic works are dramatic in conception and execution, with strong contrasts of black and white and with the main motif often expressing energetic action. The artist, however, does not allow emotion to run away with her and seldom loses sight of the pictorial demands. She has real feeling for design and balanced composition as can well be seen from the series of lithographs of musicians and instruments. Particularly successful are the several studies Miss Sadron has made of Deborah Bertonoff practising; these heavily shadowed drawings are very strong, solid and full of movement and show real creative strength.



JUDITH YELLIN: College

M. & A. Avram

MADELEINE and Aurel Avram are showing a collection of their hand-made jewellery and art objects at the French Cultural Centre at 79 Yarkon Street. Mostly using silver and semi-precious stones, the couple have produced some very attractive necklaces, bracelets and rings which will appeal particularly to those who like their ornaments to look "lively" for there is a Baroque quality about most of these successful necklaces in which pieces of coloured glass have been used, sometimes in conjunction with leather as well as silver. These are rather heavy but would be very effective on the right person. Another particularly successful item is the lapel pin, either in gold or silver setting. Here the artists use beneath-like forms encircling topaz, amethyst, cornelian sometimes with small blobs of turquoise to give a touch of brighter colour. There is some tendency to "overwork" the settings but in general there is an arresting originality about most of the pieces.

E. W.

CLAIRE SZILARD: "Composition."

Jerusalem Artists Hold Bright Spring Show

THE Spring Show at the Jerusalem Artists House, after the hapless effort of last autumn, is like a flash of first sunshine. There are many interesting and pleasant works, and a number of artists are seen at very near their best. If anything, the honours fall to the youngsters; there is clear evidence of the emergence of individual personalities, a welcome sign in a period when many painters are chasing fashions and formulas. With nearly 100 works on show, a review could read much as a catalogue, so the reviewer is faced with the alternative of mentioning only those works that furnish a point of discussion or are particularly worthy of note.

Ibrahim Ibrahim, though he has not yet grappled with texture, shows some soundly constructed, almost geometrically formal landscapes that are already a distinctive, personal signature. Visitor Edward Eichelbaum demonstrates a virtuosity of fine, nervous pen line in three delightful sketches. Veteran Isidor Aschein again shows his feeling for canvas and quality in two sketched-in oils, while Margot Lasov-Aschein shows a really fine semi-abstract "Musicians" (11). It is far superior to her second composition, which falls between the figurative and formal. A more successful formalization of nature is the tracery and colour depth of Ruth Bamberger's decorative mountain landscape, an overall pattern of rocks and branches.

Emanuel Grau, admirably fitting his treatment to the subject, has produced a nicely patterned and delicately glazed Florentine rooftop scene. Another fine pattern, though of a completely different character, is that of the symbolically formed woodcut of two pregnant women by Hannah Yaklin; the treatment seems to suit her far more than her oil rendering of another expectant mother. Yet another strong graphic work is Jacob Pins' massively designed woodcut "Boat near Acre."

Progress Apace

Hannah Levi continues to make further strides with her rectangular forms. Both her "Safad Scene" and "Portrait" have a colour glow that extends right across the hall. One regrets her non-absorbent canvas surface, which gives all parts of her works a rather uniformly greasy surface. For sheer technical competence in treatment and construction, the Cafe and Ein Karem scenes by Ruth Levin are outstanding. The approach in the former seems somehow more graphic than painterly; perhaps she must beware of her own virtuosity. Lea Majora-Mintz again introduces us to her own world of small people. Though one can hardly call it a painting from the technical point of view, her "Children in Eden" is a delight and her "Human Paths" gives one much food for thought.

One of the notable paintings on show is by Mordechai Marek, who has made tremendous progress: compare "Rondo" (49) with "Reeds" (46), the latter an unusual subject but in rather contentious perspective, painted some two years ago. Marek's more recent "Boats" is a fantastic Harbour Carnival scene with a rich pattern of very painterly masts, figures and hulls giving depth to a background of buildings and sky, yet keeping the whole in almost one plane (a fine quality also demonstrated by Rondon). Marek is a young man worth watching.

Angelo Saltiel, still a determined primitive but no less successful, has produced a swirling, lively "Mosh Shofar" while Gerda Kienhauser-Wolf is still painting weird worlds of her own, but see the fine piece of underpainting and glowing orange-red glaze at the heart of her "Landscape in Blue" (59). There are two masterly drawings by her late husband Leopold Krakauer (60, 61). A fine graphic quality is also evident in Miron Sima's sensitive colour woodcut "Puppets" (49).

One hoped to have seen something new from the inventive Shatz trio. Benzion Shatz has developed a new technique for texturing backgrounds, but his superimposed forms are familiar. One of the most interesting departures in the show is the fascinating play of movement and colour perspectives in Yvette Szmupak-Thomas' "Town of Peace" (32) a sort of 3-D in colour.

Intriguing Carving

Even the sculpture sheds some rays of sunshine. Apart from the powerful heads by the late Ben Zvi, Joel Tenne shows a marble "Child with Fish" that has the quiet, solid quality of an Eskimo carving, a great contrast to the same artist's obvious melodramatic "Hagar." But the pleasantest surprise is David Palombo's delightful wood-carving, a medium in which he is obviously most at home. While his stone and welded-iron "Form" is meaningless in construction and downright unattractive, his little wooden "Form 2" is a treat from every side, full of interest and humour.

Amid the many paintings and sculptures on show, pedestrian and otherwise, there are also a few real horrors. May we appeal to future selection committees for a smaller, less representative show of even higher standard?

Bracha Zfira

BRACHA Zfira is showing gouaches at the Nora Studio, Jerusalem. While they make a first impression of lively abstracts, they are really rough translations of seascapes and hilltop towns treated dynamically but with little aesthetic discrimination. Miss Zfira, a professional singer, should appreciate that even the most talented need the discipline of practising scales; in this case those of colour relation and texture. That she could, with care, eliminate the element of cheap colour from her work is evident from her "Street Scene" (22).

MEIR RONNEN

Prehistory for the People

ARCHAEOLOGY has found an unparalleled echo among amateurs in this country because here the intimate knowledge of the Bible works together with the visual impact of concrete remains constantly being discovered arouses fresh interest again and again. But one branch of archaeology was a stepchild for some time—the interesting and difficult study of prehistory for which there is no foundation in the written word. Recently, however, a wealth of finds made in Israel both by scholars and laymen has given new impetus to the spreading of knowledge in this field, and now the devoted exertions of some lay prehistorians in Haifa have led to the founding of a society in Haifa University. It has just published the first number of its periodical, "Mitzhafot Kedumot" (From the Stone Age).

In this publication the distinguished dean of Israel prehistorians, Professor Moshe Stekelis, together with Mr. Haim Maayer, writes on implements found near Nitzana. And — this is the remarkable point —four amateurs write learned and lucid accounts on digs in which they have themselves assisted. They are Mayerhoff, Prausnitz, Olami and Wreschner, men from walks of life which have nothing whatever to do with prehistory. They live in Haifa, however, and have open eyes and thirsty minds.

The article by Mr. Olami gives a fascinating survey of all the digs in the Carmel region in the decade between '49 and '59. Mr. Wreschner tells in detail about the rich finds in Wadi Shallalah (Ya'arot Hacarmel) where a spring, debouching into the sea near Athlit, flows all the year round. There on a terrace the greatest concentration of implements was found, not only Natufian in period, but from earlier times also. Careful drawings illustrate all the articles.

Mr. Mayerhoff writes on flint nodules found on Carob Hill near Hanaton, and Mr. Prausnitz on damage (table-like bone prehistoric monuments) discovered near the Al Huta cave near Alma in Upper Galilee.

E. J.

Edvard Munch Prints At Bezalel Museum

EDVARD Munch, whose prints are now on view at the Bezalel Museum, was a highly individualistic artist, yet his work cannot be understood in isolation, without reference to his historical and intellectual background. His themes, which he repeated and varied again and again all through his career, were the themes of the ending 19th century, and his outlook was that of the intellectuals of that period.

As a young man, he belonged to the bohême of Christiania which was preoccupied with the same subjects that moved the youth of Paris and Berlin: the biological and medical discoveries of the age, the emancipation of women, the implications of "free love" and the adaptation of a new moral code, the plays of Ibsen and Björnson, the books of Flaubert, Tolstoy Dostoievsky, the naturalistic movement in the arts.

The mood in this circle was one of revolt against the old conventions of the bourgeoisie. To show up the truth which had so long been hidden behind these conventions — the unhappiness in the most respectable families, the corruption in public life — had become the sacred duty of artists and writers since Ibsen had introduced his ethical approach into the contemporary theatre.

Munch was not only under the influence of these tendencies. He was by nature inclined to see the dark side of life, for his sensibility had been heightened through much illness and early experience of death in his family circle.

Childhood Experience

His experiences as a child when his mother and one of his sisters died of tuberculosis, left a deep mark on his mind. He was predestined to become one of the unquiet, strangely tortured artists of whom his age knew so many — one need only think of Gauguin, Van Gogh, Ensor or Toulouse-Lautrec, of Modigliani or Pascin. His work was from the beginning a direct expression of inner tension, eternal anguish, the dread of life and of death at one and the same time.

The first prints one meets at the entrance of the present exhibition are three self-portraits which Munch did at various stages of his life. The first one, a lithograph done in 1895, shows him as a young man of 32, good-looking and, as far as we know, in good health, but with a melancholy expression on his face; a second look reveals a skeletal arm, just below the figure, which forms part of the frame. This part of the human anatomy is undoubtedly meant as a reminder of that Death of which Munch was ever conscious; it also introduced one of his favourite artistic devices: that of indicating his

EDVARD MUNCH: "Self-portrait" (lithograph)

Woman is even indicated in the frame. Munch drew around the writer's portrait, for there, on his right, is a little nude which is meant as a kind of key to his character. It plays, in other words, the same part as the skeleton arm in Munch's self-portrait of the preceding year.

The relationship between Man and Woman preoccupied Munch as much as Strindberg. He shared his friend's pessimism which saw no possibility for an understanding, a final unity between the two, but in contrast to the playwright he was able to look with pity on Woman and to depict her suffering. One of his most famous prints is the "Madonna" of 1895, a multi-coloured lithograph. It represents a naked woman whose eyes are closed and whose body is writhing as in pain; and the frame, more explicit than ever, is formed by wavy lines — the lines of the fin-de-siècle which we associate with Art nouveau — between which float semi-clearly designed spermatozoa, while a superimposed embryo nestling in a corner like a dream, has entered the Mother of God and the symbol of purity, has been undressed and become the symbol of all suffering womanhood. It is a deeply moving symbol, for Munch's design is wonderful; he has surrounded the symbols with the same deep shadows as in his early self-portrait, the movement of the body repeats the curves of the frame and the waves of the floating hair, and the dark shades of blue and brownish red add to the tragic aura of the picture.

"The Kiss" (woodcut)

trait, but it sums up the man's character and impresses itself on the memory like a great monument. The portrait of Professor Schreiner (1920) shows the powers of the ageing artist. It is a simple, factual statement of architectural severeness, the structure of the face is indicated by a few dark grey strokes: the cheekbone, the eyelids, the eyebrows, the lips are there, the rest is left white — and it can hardly be doubted that we are faced with an excellent likeness.

In 1896 Munch had made a portrait of Strindberg who was his friend and who, of all people, had the greatest influence on his outlook, particularly on his relation to the other sex. Strindberg's obsession with the fight for supremacy between Man and Woman is symbolized in the print. Munch's portrait, done in 1906, is from a painting finished in 1905. It is entitled "Self-Portrait with Bottle," and its symbolism is even more direct: it is known that Munch tried to overcome his anxiety by drinking, and the examination of his disquieted face proves that he was not a happy drinker. A picture of loneliness, this lithograph is at the same time unpleasantly self-critical.

Completely unsentimental is the third print in this row, a wood-cut of 1911, which shows Munch's extraordinary mastery of this material, his way of forming a powerful, living image by the simple juxtaposition of black and white passages. Munch's whole attitude had changed in 1908, when he had suffered a break-down and undergone treatment in a sanatorium from which he returned cured, more stable, less attracted by the gloomy aspects of life and more objective in his approach to his subjects.

The three self-portraits may thus be said to reflect three decisive phases in his career, his steady development from emotional involvement to detached objectivity.

Portraits, on canvas and in print, always constituted an important part of Munch's work. Even before he began to make prints — the fate given for his first etchings in 1894 — he had in fact introduced a completely new type of portrait in his paintings: it was a deeply searching, psychological type — a kind of picture compared with which even a Van Gogh looks decorative. In France, only Toulouse-Lautrec, who was one year Munch's junior, attempted something similar. Munch's lithograph portrait of Ibsen (1908) looks more like a vision of the playwright than a realistic portrait, but it sums up the man's character and impresses itself on the memory like a great monument. The portrait of Professor Schreiner (1920) shows the powers of the ageing artist. It is a simple, factual statement of architectural severeness, the structure of the face is indicated by a few dark grey strokes: the cheekbone, the eyelids, the eyebrows, the lips are there, the rest is left white — and it can hardly be doubted that we are faced with an excellent likeness.

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Symbolism and Style

The symbolism which appears in Munch's work, and which is entirely original in the "Madonna," is generally part of the style of the last years of the century. Another instance of it appears in the lithograph "Woman" (1899), which shows the same figure at various stages of her life: a young girl, proud and aloof, a mature woman, offering her naked body in a defiant pose, and an older woman with drawn features, dressed in black. The artist has described this work in these words: "She is the woman of dreams, woman of lust, woman the sun." What he has invented here is his own, typical version of an old theme, the allegorical representation of the three stages of human life which artists had varied for centuries and which was to appear, probably for the last time, once more in Picasso's painting "La Vie," in 1903 — only four years after the Munch.

Perhaps the most beautiful print in his exhibition is the purple-coloured lithograph entitled "Sick Girl" of 1896. Like most of Munch's prints, it is the final version of a subject which he had painted several times. Nowhere else has he reached the same transparency, the same lightness of touch which lets the fragile face almost dissolve and the hair acquire a softness which seems no longer physical.

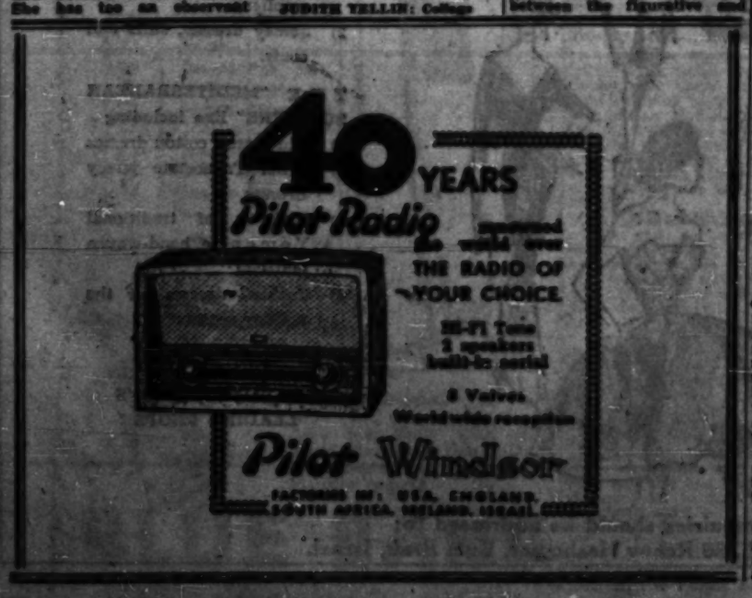
The long, wavy hair of the woman plays an important part in Munch's work. It is, of course, also a symbol, a powerful weapon, the chain with which Woman binds Man to herself. There are numerous examples here of Man being enslaved by Woman's flowing hair; the "Lovers" of 1900 hold as though drowning in the waves of hair; and in the "Vampire" of the same year the woman's red hair nearly covers the victim over whom she bends, victorious.

'Colourful' Black

Much more could be said about Munch's symbolism which sprang from the symbolism of his age; of his highly concentrated composition, his simplified, and yet so telling outline, which owed much to Gauguin and of his revolutionary technique which was an consummate in his use of the burin as of the knife and the lithographic chalk, and most original in such mixed processes as when he combined woodcutting and lithography. Nobody before him has used the contrast of black and white as he has done, and never has black been more colourful.

Historically, Munch was an important link between the art of Gauguin and that of the Expressionists. He belonged to the late 19th century, and yet, when he died in 1944, he was mourned as an artist of our time, for he had opened up new ways for those who came after him.

EDITH YAPOU-HOFFMANN



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THE TOURISTS' EIN GEV

By David Shaw
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Kfar Nahum, epic and open on her maiden cruise across the Kinneret on the occasion of the Passover concerts this week, is the newest addition to that landmark of Israel sightseeing — the tourist's Ein Gev.

Off the beaten path of chartered buses, the verdant music-loving kibbutz whose luxurious guest stand out against the desolate grey of the Syrian Heights manages to attract a growing number of visitors each year, mainly due to the efforts of three of the members — Yaacov Steinberg, Hans Klopfer, and Gershon, whose family name is as well kept a secret as his recipe for frying fish.

Ye'eruv is the living spirit of the annual Passover Festival, conducted this year by Sasha Pacanovs and featuring the Israel Opera with an enlarged cast, the 150-strong Sadikoff Choir and the Israel ensemble of the Philippine dance group. He tells how, ever since the settlement's early days, the members have loved good music, and how the enthusiasm early inspired first-rate musicians in this country as well as abroad to make the long and uncomfortable trip to Ein Gev, where by appreciative an audience awaited them.

The first Festival, conceived by the late Dr. Werner Rosenfeld, was held in 1948. After a few years the kibbutz dining hall no longer sufficed for the large audience from all over Israel. With the inspiration of the late Serge Koussevitzky and the material help of Frank and Ethel Cohen, the present concert hall was built and the Hans Munz Music Centre named for Mrs. Cohen, organized. Today the Centre is assisted by the Koor Foundation and by IMG funds, and among the artists who have appeared at Ein Gev are Yaaha Haifetz, Yehudi and Hefziba Menuhin, Marian Anderson, Paul Lionel Leonard Bernstein, Darius Milhaud and Aaron Copeland. Among the Israel artists who have done so much for the Festival are Saaka Parnese, Lorand Fenyves, Uri Toeplitz and Gedeon Partos, whose symphonic poem, "Ein Gev," is inspired by the landscape of the kibbutz and the life of its settlers.

Bread and Jam

As for Gershon, it has been suggested that he should be drafted by U.N. Technical Assistance for service in some deserving underdeveloped country as an expert on frying fish. It all began with the glass of water and the slice of bread and jam that visiting hikers and music-lovers used to ask for in the kibbutz dining hall. Seeing this, Gershon set up a table by a young date palm sapling in the centre of the settlement, laden with milk, home-made cheese, and bananas. The stream of visitors grew, the palm shot up and Gershon's hair began to turn grey. He engaged Yaaka, the carpenter from Tiberias, to put up a shack or, the labourers for him for IL140, and the proximity of the Kinneret gave him a new idea — fish.

And so fish became the speciality at Gershon's lakeside stand, fried fish so delicious that gourmets come here from all the way across Israel just to taste it, and Gershon has acquired a select clientele that spends days of dreamy beatitude at Ein Gev, swimming and consuming fish by turns.

The shack in turn began creaking with age. Dilapidated, it has given way to a modern-looking little building with all the comforts of a sophisticated little restaurant and a special kitchen for fish-frying to boot. Gershon walks in this swanky place on tiptoe, and he admits to not feeling quite at home in all this comfort.

Ein Gev's "third arm" for tourists are its cruise boats. It began, like the rest, with a dilapidated motorboat that used to be pressed into service for sailing across the Kinneret in emergencies, as when the road around the lake grew impassable in the rains. Then the Sualta was acquired — named for the mountain that dominates the landscape of Ein Gev. It was a luxury craft by the standards of those days, and had room for 80 passengers, but she sank in the War of Independence when she took a direct Syrian hit.

Then Ezra, who had conveyed Festival guests across the Kinneret ever since 1948, took over. In 1949 the Kinneret Navigation Company was formed and another boat was acquired. They were years of depressing the Kinneret cruising, and Ein Gev did not come out of the woods until two years ago, when aid from the Government Tourist Corporation made it possible to acquire the present Sualta, built in Holland; but Ezra is a far-sighted man and he immediately ordered another boat from Haynana. It is the new Kfar Nahum, so named in deference to the numerous Christian pilgrims who visit Capernaum. As a cruise boat, it is up-to-date in every respect, including a well-equipped bar, and Ezra's eyes light up when he describes the moonlight cruises on which he will take her.

The company also has a smaller 53-passenger boat, the Arbel, and right now the problem is one of adequate wharfs at all the places around the Kinneret where Ezra's guided tours stop — Tiberias, Ein Gev, Kfar Nahum and Degania. And a guided tour with Ezra is an experience: navigator, captain, guide and impresario, he makes converts for the beauty of the Kinneret in a whole assortment of languages. In the winter, the participants are mostly Tiberias convalescents and hot springs patients; in the spring, pupils and youth movement members on hikes; in the summer, tourists, pilgrims and holiday makers in Safad. The only ones who are missing are the passengers on the big Mediterranean cruise ships: it's just that they haven't heard about Ezra.

Forty Years of Chanel

By Shmuli Berlyne

FORTY years ago one of the brightest stars the dressmaking world has ever known began to enjoy the renown whose which persists to this day. Chanel, more than any other couturiere, personifies Twentieth Century fashion yet, strangely enough, she has introduced few innovations into her trade designs since the first presented them to the public during World War I.

That they are still in the forefront of Paris fashions is a tribute to their unique quality of practicality combined with a very elusive and personal chic. Today, Chanelism is an easily recognizable quality which has inspired hordes of imitators. Our own Israel fashion industry has been strongly influenced by her manner, leaning heavily, as it does on sportswear.

The 1960 Chanel clothes are not noticeably different from her creations of other years. They have the same passionate attention to detail, the same refinements of technique that add up to her famous *luxe cache* — a fine golden chain replacing weights in the hem of a jacket, horsehair ruffles under evening dresses, elegant linings, a multiplicity of pockets.

Elegant Ease

The keynote of her style is elegant ease. She has been quoted as saying "Certain women wear a suit, certain suits wear women. In the first case, the woman is bad; in the second, the suit is not good." Her creed is that a woman should be more important than her clothes and it takes superb design to keep her looking that way.

Born Gabrielle Chanel in a village in the Auvergne, she is rumoured to have worked as a music-hall before being assisted by the Henry Bernsteins to begin a career at Deauville as a milliner. The War obliged her to move her shop to Paris where women buying her hats soon noticed the chic, simple little frocks she wore and which she was able to tell them she had made herself. It was not long before she was established in the couture, and her flair plus her super-salesmanship soon put her in the front rank. In the early Twenties she was one of the holy trinity of Paris: Antoine, Chanel and Reboux — hairdresser, couturiere and milliner respectively. Somehow her magic touch refined the basic horror of the short, low-waisted chemise which we still see as the symbol of the Roaring Twenties and in the last year or two some of her frocks have been taken out of mothballs and worn by their owner's daughters without appearing in any way grotesque. Her day dresses of jersey, which she was the first to introduce this century, her sweaters, the magnificent jewels worn with the simplest sports clothes, the subtle scents which she concocted and sold, were all in great demand and brought her wealth. The memory image of the era, which ended with the Crash of 1929, still persists as a Flapper in a Chanel evening dress of simple chiffon, petal-skirted with a deep-cut back and a low sash.

Laughing Eyes

"Coco" Chanel is a small, slender woman with a crinkly face, laughing eyes and a warm, low voice. At times her personality has caused quite as much talk as her clothes. Her name was linked with all sorts of glamorous noblemen, including the Grand Duke Dimitri and, later, the Duke of Westminster, yet she never married.

In 1954 after a temporary eclipse, during which she lived quietly in her beautiful house in the Rue Cambon, she emerged once more onto the fashion scene and soon recaptured her old unique status.

Our illustration shows the 1960 Chanel look. Left: The durable Chanel formula. Soft summer-weight natural tweed faced with marine satin. Hat stiffened into a halo beret. Right: More precision in the jacket, rather more freedom in the box-pleated skirt. The suit, of red plaid wool, buttoned to a roll collar with a tie knot. The gold and diamond chain at the neck is a typical Chanel touch.

Fashion Show At New York Fair

FIVE of Israel's leading fashion models will lend extra glamour to this year's Israel exhibit at the U.S. World Trade Fair at the Coliseum in New York.

The fashion parade is to be organized by the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions, in addition to the usual display of merchandise at the Israel Pavilion. The models are Anath Lavi, Ilana Nesman, Tzvia (Sylvia) Firt, Ilana Rovina and Lea Schwartz. They are to be flown to New York by El Al and will appear twice daily during the Fair's ten days (May 4-14).

The exhibiting fashion firms are Abel, Hanit, Dorian, Tzivia, Maxim, Gotlan, and Maskit.

Plastics, Glass and the Flu

New Plastic May Replace Some Metals

A new high-strength plastic which may become a major competitor to metals such as steel, brass, zinc and aluminium is now being produced in the United States. The plastic, called Dulrin, was developed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. Many years of research went into its discovery.

The du Pont company emphasizes Dulrin's strength and rigidity as two of its most important characteristics, pointing out that these qualities are due to its molecular structure. Dulrin is also a thermoplastic and can easily be formed on standard high-speed automatic moulding equipment into many intricate shapes.

The new plastic will be produced in a wide range of colours, and it has been tested in refrigerator door handles, automobile instrument housings, aerosol containers, shoverheads and many other items. It will offer strong competition to metals. It is expected, in automobile parts and electric appliances.

Glass Windows That Repel Heat

A new type of glass that repels intense heat has been developed by the Corning Glass Works in the United States. It is now being used to help in creating cool and comfortable work areas in places in steel mills where there is intense heat.

Called the Tyrex Spand Heat Shield, the window of tempered Tyrex glass is covered with a thin, transparent metallic film. The heat literally bounces off the coating which is permanently bonded to the glass. The Glass Itself does not become hot.

Ultraviolet Rays Prevent Spread of Flu

Doctors may have a new method for preventing the spread of influenza in hospitals and sick rooms at home, according to Dr. Ross McLean of the Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta, Georgia, the transmission of the influenza virus can be checked by irradiating the upper air of rooms with ultraviolet rays.

In his report, delivered at a recent meeting of the U.S. National Tuberculosis Association, Dr. McLean cited a study made at a California hospital during the Asian flu epidemic in 1957-1958. In an entire building unit that was irradiated, only one patient among 277 non-infected patients came down with the flu. In other areas that were not irradiated, 61 among 300 patients became ill with the flu.

Air Hostesses Follow the Jet Line

The name's the same but what a difference 24 years makes... in fashions in flight, in fashions in hostess uniforms, and in photography! The hair-do's are not quite so different. Chic and smart as the Jet Age itself are these hostesses (top) shown as they "graduate" this year to TWA's Boeing 707 jetliner fleet after training in jet passenger service. But just as smart in their time were members of the Class of 1935 (below) — the girls who pioneered hostess service for air travel. This was the first group trained by TWA, for service on the old DC-3's.

More Australian Women Seek Israel Pen Friends

Miss Beverley Nokes. Address — 16 Anzac Avenue, Ryde, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia; 19 years old; a dentist nurse. Interested in the Scouting Movement and is in charge of 24 boys. Interested in swimming, surfing and sewing. Also reading and knitting.

Mrs. Thelma Jennings. Address — 12 Peter Street, Rhodford, Sydney, Australia; has one daughter. Interested in outdoor life; travels a lot in Australia.

Miss Jenny Sherlock. Address — 24 Cambridge Street, Epping, N.S.W., Australia; 17 years old; training to be a school teacher. Interested in art and reading, fond of listening to classical music and enjoys knitting and sewing. Loves to be outdoors and likes swimming, photography and gardening.

Miss B. McGeorge. Address — Dunkeld, Victoria, Australia; middle-aged; lives with her unmarried brother on a big farm. Teaches children in Sunday School; has travelled a lot in the world.

Mrs. Jean Braun. Address — "Wyndham Park", Armadale, New South Wales, Australia; 42 years old, has one son who is 21. Has a large farm, almost 2000 acres. Is very interested in community affairs; fond of all sorts of handicrafts.

Mrs. E. Wieland. Address — Goomeri West, Goomeri, Queensland, Australia; 44 years old, has 3 children. Runs a dairy farm — 500 acres; ladies who wish to write to her don't have to live on a farm.

Miss Valerie Clark. — Address — "Dunedoo," Koonya, Tasman Peninsula, Tasmania, Australia; 16 years old; is preparing to be a nurse. Hobbies: swimming, dancing, sketching and painting.

Miss Julie Thompson. Address — 6, Tower Ave., Frankston, Victoria, Australia; 15 years old. Is studying shorthand, typing and book-keeping. Hobbies are reading, drawing, swimming, painting.

Miss Jan Walker. Address — c/o E.S. & A. Bank Ltd., Southport, Queensland, Australia; 21 years old; studying to be a Physiotherapist nurse at the University of Queensland. Fond of sport.

Mrs. Judith Mather. Address — 23 Anderson street, Hendon, Adelaide, South, Australia; 21 years old, no children. Belongs to the Country Women's Association and is learning Braille in order to help blind children.

Mrs. Sharon Hurrell. Address — 6, Lorraine Terrace, Paddington, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; 21 years old, has two boys; hobbies: is married, swimming, surf-riding, and loves sewing. Is a very qualified nurse.

Mrs. B. Boyle. Address — Chippendale St., Tarcutta, A.C.T., Queensland, Australia; 23 years old, has 4 children. Hobbies are — knitting, reading, writing, dancing, playing, gardening.

Mrs. Yvonne Wheeler. Address — Wyndham Park, Armadale, New South Wales, Australia; 30 years old; has four children. Hobbies are writing letters, collecting coupons.

Mrs. F. Smith. Address — Private Bag, Myrtleford, Victoria, Australia; has two grown-up children. Has a large orchard farm and is interested in everything connected with farm life, also photography.

Miss Joy Mortimore. Address — Mount Hope, Bowen, Queensland, Australia; 20 years old; has been a dairy farmer all her life. Interested in reading, writing, sewing, knitting, gardening, swimming, tennis and dancing.

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Food Technologists at Work at Technion

By Jeanette Pinkel

SEATED at his desk, and surrounded by bottles of essential oils and cans of preserved foods made by the students, Elderly Professor Joseph Benveniste of the Technion's division of Food and Bio-technology explained his philosophy of educating the food technologist in Israel.

"Ours is a small country," he said, "and we must train our food technologists in the basic unit operations and processes common to all food industries." The underlying direction of the teaching staff is toward the creation of independent workers possessing a fundamental general knowledge and able to think on the job. Thus specialization in any single industry, such as dairy, baking, or wine production, is left for post-graduate development.

The curriculum is, therefore, based on a sequence of unit operations, including chemical and heat preservation, concentration, drying, freezing, and fermentation. Knowledge of these basic processes common to many food producing industries enables a food technologist to enter any factory and adjust to its programme. A man may be engaged to work either in dairy or in canning, since he understands sterilization and pasteurization, processes common to both industries.

The inspiration for the establishment of a division of Food and Bio-technology at the Technion came after a few far-sighted individuals realized that this would be the only way to raise the standards of the food industry of Israel and the level of nutrition of the population which was in danger of lagging behind other civilized countries. Coming from approximately 70 different places of origin, the inhabitants of Israel differ greatly in food habits, buying and selling of food products and the handling of foods. Furthermore, each factory has an individual way of producing and marketing its product because there is not yet any central supervision or control.

There are other important economic factors as well. As Israel is primarily an agricultural country, ways must be found of converting growing surpluses into industrial products. Added to these problems is the need to settle immigrants in new areas requiring industrialization. The well trained Food Technologist, in co-operation with industry, the consumer and the Government, can point the way to efficient production.

2,500 Food Plants

There are approximately 100 graduate food chemists and technologists today working in the food industry of Israel. Although there are about 2,500 such factories, only about 10 per cent of these are more than large kitchens. Very few, even of the larger factories, can afford to set up a special food research laboratory manned by proper personnel.

Yet the 50 graduates of the Technion are in great demand because they are properly trained towards efficiency and modernization. They may be found in the laboratories of such large plants as the Afula Sugar Refinery, the Tnuva Dairies, the Assia Canning Factory and the Palestine Edible Oils Company. As the manufacturers discover the value of a professional engineer, they demand the services of more trained personnel, supplied by the Technion.

There are three possibilities of employment for the engineer: in industry, in research and teaching, and in Governmental agencies. Although no food law for the regulation of food manufacture is yet in existence, there are four Government offices which deal with food problems. These are the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Veterinary Service. Already established is a Standards Institute which concerns itself with establishing food standards for manufactured goods. The teaching staff of the division of Food Technology takes a great interest in the work of this Institute and participates on many of its committees.

What They Study

The students are enrolled in the Faculty of Chemical Engineering and take the general courses required of all students in the first two years. In their junior year they receive instruction in physical and organic chemistry, general biology, biochemistry, general micro-biology, chemical engineering and food technology. In their senior year they receive such courses as quality control and food evaluation, sanitation, nutrition, instrumentation, and devote a third of their time to undergraduate research. Emphasis is placed on use of available resources in their library, in the laboratories, and in the industries.

The students frequently tour factories where they receive detailed descriptions of the raw materials used, the processes involved in the manufacture of the end-product, and of the machinery and its operation. They are also required to spend much time in the laboratories working on bench-scale experiments such as those concerning pasteurization, canning operations and dehydration.

Two students in the Technion's Department of Food Technology examining the food that goes into the Israel diet. Food analysis will be of value to them whether they serve Government, industry, or perhaps with the laboratories of the Homicide Squad. Photo by Godalia

Folk Songstress Revisits Israel

A WANDERING minstrel of Israel needs many-syllabled Chemen Kipnis, is now revisiting the country. Miss Kipnis earned her title for her trailblazing work in uncovering music that might never have been heard and presenting it before large audiences both here and abroad. Accompanying herself on the guitar, she is now singing some of the songs she made famous almost two decades ago, in some of the kibbutzim where she discovered them.

At the same time as her contemporary Bracha Zefira presented folksongs with Oriental motifs, Miss Kipnis introduced songs based on born music, such as "Rad Hayafia," and other songs that marked milestones in this country.

Israel's pioneering history could be told entirely in song. Miss Kipnis feels, pointing to the many tunes which developed out of specific events, such as Adama, Seh Upeli, Gamal Gmali and Havu Levaiam, which marked the construction of Tel Aviv port.

Miss Kipnis was among the first to introduce community singing in kibbutzim and children's concerts in schools. She also appeared in the first Hebrew-talking film, "This Is the Land." During her first year in America, 13 years ago, Miss Kipnis gave 150 performances, her first public appearance being at a Hadassah convention in Atlantic City where she had an audience of 10,000. After that she became one of the most popular singers of Israel songs in America, explaining the songs she was about to sing and then getting the audience to join in.

She lives in New York, where her husband and brother run the New York Christian Dior Fashion House.

D.I.

Miniature Town Success

By H. Bess

EL AL has added one more name to the list of cities it serves. It is Madurodam, the open-air miniature town at the outskirts of The Hague, which was donated some years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Maduro of Curacao, in memory of their son who lost his life as an R.A.F. pilot during the last war.

Madurodam, where all the houses, buildings, etc. are of a size adapted to small children, is a favourite place for summer outings for children as well as for their adult companions from The Hague, from other parts of Holland and from abroad.

At the start of this year's summer season Madurodam was officially opened by no less than the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. J. H. A. M. Luns, who spoke of the many advantages of Madurodam over most other towns in Holland, owing to the absence of a housing shortage, of traffic problems, etc.

The second speaker at the ceremony was the Israel Ambassador, Dr. H. A. Cidor. On behalf of El Al, he presented the town with a model of one of the company's newest aircraft. Mrs. Glastra van Loon-Boon, Chairman of the Netherlands Students Sanatorium which receives the profits from entrance fees to Madurodam, accepted the present, and expressed the hope that it would contribute to bringing ever more visitors to Israel.

YOUNG PLAYWRIGHT STUDIES ISRAEL FOR NEXT PLAY

'I'm Talking About Jerusalem' In Coventry

By Ossie Tilling
Special to The Jerusalem Post

COVENTRY. — ARNOLD Wesker's fourth play, "I'm Talking about Jerusalem," the third member of his trilogy about the East End London Jewish family of the Kahns, was given its world premiere at the Belgrade Theatre here early this month. It was here in 1956 that the first of the three plays, "Chicken Soup and Barley," and again in 1957, that the middle play, "Roots," were first performed for the most part with the same actors and directed by the same director, John Dexter.

The first two plays were also seen in London and "Roots" was staged at the Royal Court Theatre, with a London cast which eventually performed the play for a short season in the West End. Next June George Devine, director of the Royal Court Theatre, will give a three months' season with a London cast of all the three plays. This must be the first occasion that a season devoted to the plays of one author has been given in a London theatre, since the two-year season devoted to the plays of Bernard Shaw. Certainly it will be the first time that a young Jewish dramatist will have been so honoured in the British capital.

Arnold Wesker, whose first two plays have been published by Penguin, has a single theme that connects all three: socialism. He is a socialist himself and so are his parents, who came from Eastern Europe. His first play depicts, by autobiographical means, their disillusion with post-war Communism. The second has for hero Ronnie Kahn, the highly articulate and politically-minded East End Jewish boy, whose influence on a family of Norfolk agricultural labourers is described in a series of moving family pictures from which he, the hero, is absent.

Yiddish Background

Ronnie is the hero, again, of the third play. He burns a Yiddish song his mother taught him in the first act but in the last he dances a hora: it seems that Jerusalem is more than just a symbol to him at this point.

The climax of the play makes one wish to see Mr. Wesker's next play, for his study of the William Morris type of world socialism which Ronnie's sister and her husband vainly attempt to spread in the Norfolk country-side is post-war Britain is an valid criticism of either the British Labour movement or of the welfare state. Mr. Wesley himself is in Israel for a month's study tour on behalf of the Youth Aliya. He should come to grips with his problems by the time his next play is drafted.

Wesker writes his scenes in a realistic technique but his dialogue has unconscious echoes of Clifford Odets in it when members of the older generation, whose mother-tongue is Yiddish, are speaking English. The younger people speak a colourful English that is even less realistic for it has a genuine poetic quality that raises them above realistic types.

Anyone who goes to Wesker's plays expecting to see a naturalistic representation of Jewish life in the Manor Art Theatre manner will be disappointed. There is a highly charged emotion in the actual use of words which evens over the logical deficiencies of his arguments. At Coventry a highly professional production by the repertory company presented the author's intentions with a fair measure of success. But when Coventians who are not practised in Yiddish ways of thought and speech attempt to play Jewish characters on the stage, their efforts can be an approximation at best.

This argument applies to English actors attempting to play Irish or American characters; very few can do it convincingly. But this did not seem to matter to the first-night audience, composed for the greater part of teenagers. This must have been the youngest audience any English theatre ever had on a first night, and to judge from the endless applause they were evidently thoroughly satisfied with the evening's performance.

Jack Warner Wins Bonds Plaque

Jack L. Warner, president of Warner Bros., displays the plaque awarded him by the State of Israel Bond Organization for his leadership in the production of the documentary, "Israel." The film, written by Leon Uris and directed by Sam Zebbe, is married by Edward G. Robinson and is currently in release by Warners.

Replies from Soviet Asia on Polio Treatment

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

SOME time ago you published a U.P. cable report from London that Russian scientists had found a new treatment for infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis) by means of a preparation produced from the fruit of a plant growing in Soviet Asia.

As the parents of a little girl paralysed in both legs we were of course more than interested in the news and, acting on the advice of the Soviet Embassy in Ramat Gan, we applied for further particulars to the Ministry of Health in Moscow and to the Ministry of Health of the S.S.R. of Uzbekistan in Tashkent.

Within a surprisingly short time we got the replies from both places, and as I presume that among your readers there may be many parents of children suffering from the same handicap who might be eager to learn of new developments in the treatment of this terrible disease, I take the liberty of informing you of the main contents of the two letters we have received. Maybe our own Ministry of Health and "Tlanshil-Polio" might be interested in the facts.

Domestic Letter Box

This is the first letter: "The Ministry of Health of the S.S.R. of Uzbekistan informs you that the preparation 'Victorius' invented by Uzbekistan scientists is still under study and used only in laboratorium tests. 'Victorius' is a preparation won out of Galantamin, but is produced from a new plant raw material. It got its name from that of the plant. Signed: Nekrasova — Department of Women's and Children's Therapy."

The second letter, from Moscow, is much more detailed. It is written by the Vice-Director of the Institute of Neurology attached to the Academy of Medical Science of the U.S.S.R., Prof. Gibladze. It states that the new product, Galantamin, which is similar to the medical drugs Prostigmin, Neocetigmin, Proserin and the Bulgarian drug, Nivalin, is effective only in cases of acute attacks where the disease is still in an early stage; unfortunately they cannot give much hope in cases like ours, where the child was affected by polio years ago.

But then the letter continues with medical advice for cases in advanced stages of the illness, including some of the treatments already used in Israel and elsewhere and some new ones like injections of drugs like Eserin, Prostigmin, Neocetigmin and the Bulgarian preparation, Nivalin; periodic injections of vitamins B-12 and B-1 twice or thrice a year, medical baths, etc.

The long letter also gives the address of the official Soviet export institution dealing with these medical drugs in case those should not be available in Israel, and ends by wishing us all success in the treatment.

I should not fail, when passing on this information to you and your readers, to stress how much my wife and I were touched by the genuine human attitude of both letters received from Russia, and I think it only fair to express our deep gratitude for this kind approach to our sorrow.

DR. A. FRANKENSTEIN

Petah Tikva, April 4.

Our medical correspondent writes: From the information given in the above letter, it would appear that the new drug has the effect of strengthening the response of the muscles to nervous stimuli and it may therefore play a role as an auxiliary in the intensive physiotherapy and balneotherapy needed to rehabilitate children paralysed as a result of poliomyelitis. Medical authorities are united as to the primary importance of physical therapy in this disease. The place of drugs must be decided individually in each case and objective scientific information (as opposed to press releases) is so far lacking in the case of Nivalin and Galantamin.

Shabbat and Passover Together

By Molly Bar-David

AFTER the special Seder dinner, and Passover's first day with its rich dishes, one wonders how to cope with the Sabbath — to serve something good but not on the banquet level again. For one can have too much even of very good things. So how about planning the Friday night dinner as a rather light one — with fish rather than fowl as the main course, and then on Sabbath day have cold cuts? Here are a couple of menus which should make the break between the feast of the first day and the one to follow on the last day of Passover.

Friday Night Dinner
Vegetable Soup with Knaidlach
Potato-Fish Casserole
Fresh Peas
Tossed Salad
Bananas and Strawberries in Liquid Cream
Instant Coffee

Sabbath Lunch
Grapefruit Cocktail
Cold Roast Beef and Tongue, etc.
Cabbage Slaw
Potato Salad
Oriental Mint Salad
Matza Fruit Fritters

Of course, you can serve the usual Sabbath dishes such as Carrot Tzimmis or Gefilte Fish, or a Kugel, but who can cope with a week in which six meals are especially festive and the others, being Passover foods, are usually heavy and rich? To ease up this diet somewhat, serve salads generously, and avoid roasting or frying potatoes, or serving vegetables with gravies. Fruit in season is also a refreshing and delightful dessert after meals that are anything but light. Here are a few recipes that are on the lighter side.

Supper "Cereal"

This is fun to make at the table: just pass bowls around and let each member of the family do the rest. Break up matzot, add milk to cover. In a minute or two the matza absorbs the liquid. Now sprinkle with sugar and, if you like, a dash of cinnamon. Hearty but not heavy.

Cheese Matzot Dreams

Break the matzot into six centimetre squares. Put together in pairs with a filling of cream cheese or cottage cheese and, if you like, a little sugar. Dip these sandwiches into a beaten egg with a little milk in it and fry at once in butter.

Matzot Side Dish

Instead of potatoes, just sprinkle hot soup over broken matzot and mix. It puffs up and makes a very good side dish for meat or fish.

Onion Matzot

This is a wonderful substitute for those who miss their morning toast and who love onions. Rub matzot with the cut side of an onion; salt slightly and brush with a little melted butter or chicken fat. Brown in the oven or under broiler for just a minute.

Baked Matza

This can be made both heavy and light. For the hearty variety you do not wet the matzot with water, but just crush it into the beaten eggs. For the fluffy kind, here's how.

4 matzot, boiling water, 4 eggs, salt and pepper. Or add cinnamon instead of pepper and then dust with sugar or sugar or honey.

Break the matzot and put into a colander. Pour over boiling water and drain at once. Matzot should not become soggy. Mix with beaten eggs and salt and pepper (or if you want it sweet, with cinnamon and later sprinkle with sugar or pour on honey). Into a frying pan with hot fat, pour the mixture all at once. Brown on one side and then turn to brown. Serve at once so that the omelette is fluffy.

Fruit Fritters

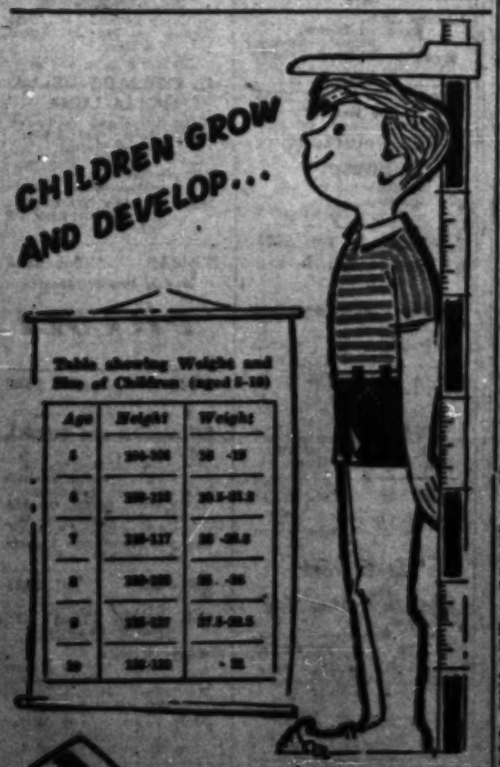
3 eggs, beaten, dash of salt and cinnamon or ginger, 2 tbsps. sugar, 1 cup matza meal, 2 tbsps. melted fat, ½ cup water, 2 cups fruit, sliced.

To well beaten eggs add salt, sugar and cinnamon. Add matza meal alternately with the water and then add the fat. Dip fruit slices into this batter and fry at once until brown. Drain. Dust with icing sugar and serve, preferably hot.

Matza Charlotte

2 cups matzot, broken into pieces, 1 cup cold water, 3 beaten eggs, dash of salt, 4 tbsps. sugar, 2 tbsps. oil, 1 cup sliced bananas or apples, ½ cup chopped nuts, dash of cinnamon.

Moisten the matza pieces with cold water and drain at once. Combine all the remaining ingredients and mix well. Pour into a greased casserole and bake in a moderate oven for about half-an-hour until brown on top. Serve plain or with jam or your favourite sauce.



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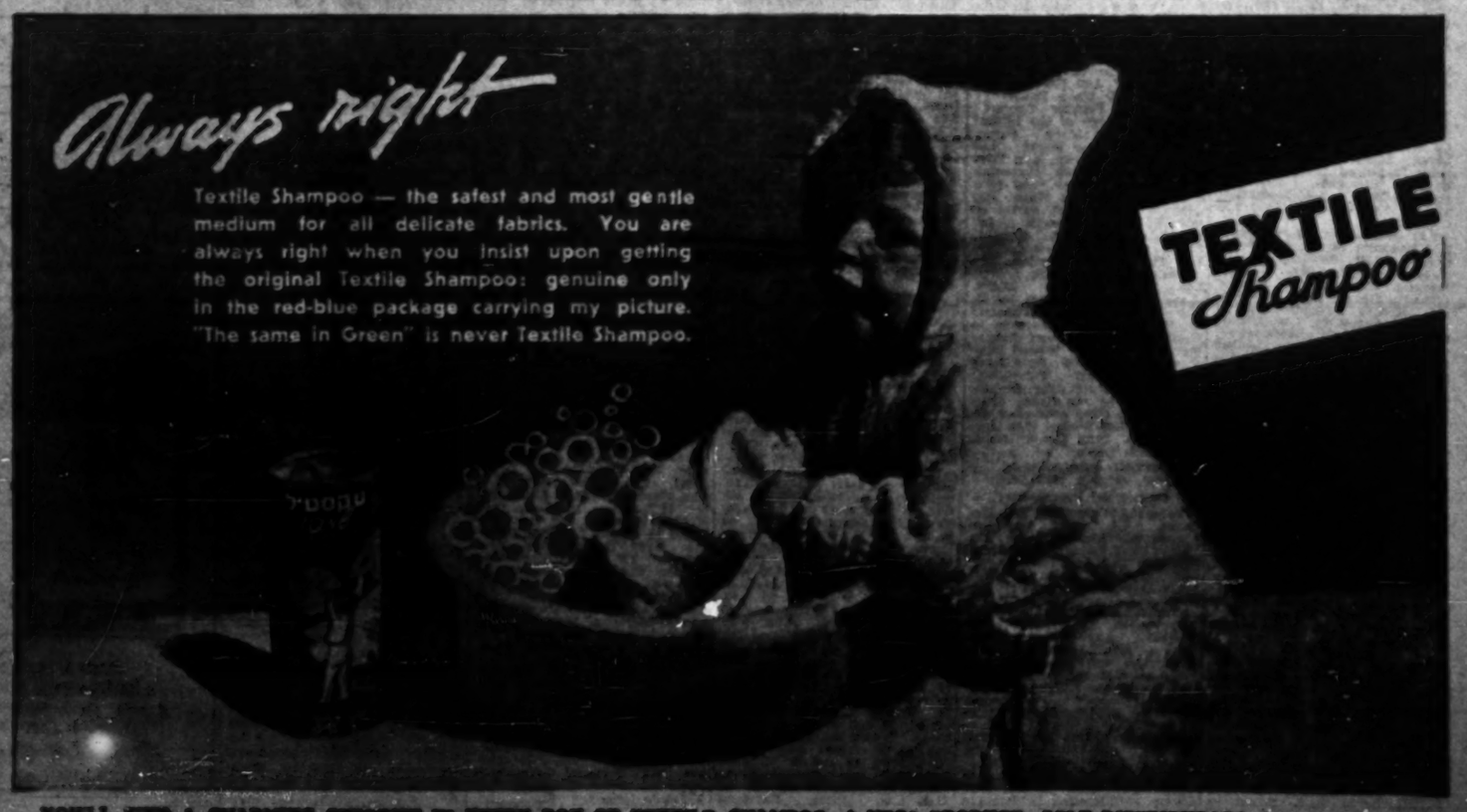
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New Features Are Success

AN outstanding broadcast was the first issue of the new series "Newsreel of the Week" presented on Saturday morning. A programme of this nature was advocated in these columns years ago and it is good to see that the technical difficulties that prevented its realization have been overcome and the format has now at last been realized.

My only complaint is the time of broadcast. Most people get up later than usual on Saturday mornings and like to take the first hour or two leisurely. They are not yet in a mood to sit down and concentrate on a broadcast and the previous custom of concentrating on music during this time was psychologically sound. It is to be hoped that at the next prevailing of the radio schedule the Week's Newsreel can be transferred to a later time or, even better, to Friday evening, before the news.

The material for the first programme was excellent, and it will be interesting to see whether the standard can be maintained. It was surprising to find that all the recordings were original and no use was made of items that has been already broadcast in the daily newsreels. The editors should not mind using outstanding pieces already broadcast; few people listen night after night, and for many listeners the week's summary will be an excellent opportunity to catch up on the main reports of the week. Thus in the report on South Africa, there would have been room to use the recording of the Foreign Minister's brief statement in the Knesset.

There were two main achievements in the broadcast. The first was the very comprehensive report on Passover preparations which ran the entire gamut from Talfa Yarkoni to *Natural Korfu*. It included some colourful recordings from the streets and markets. The other highlight was Micha Singer's account of the Judean Desert archaeological expedition. This covered many aspects of this fascinating story and the material that incorporated on-the-spot effects (the echo of the cave, the singing of the soldiers) had a ring of vivid authenticity.

Two short interludes were interesting but deserve developing. The "Names in the News" devoted to Dr. Hastings Banda was little more than an entry in a concise encyclopaedia. This item could have longer play, and each week an inquaintance or an expert could be brought down to give a "profile." The other short piece was "Voice of the Week" in which we heard Mr. Khrushchev's Paris comments on the suggestion that he meet Mr. Ben-Gurion. The idea was fine but a literal translation would have been welcome.

Credit goes to the reporters and to the editors, Yoram Ronen and Yizmiyahu Yovel.

• • •

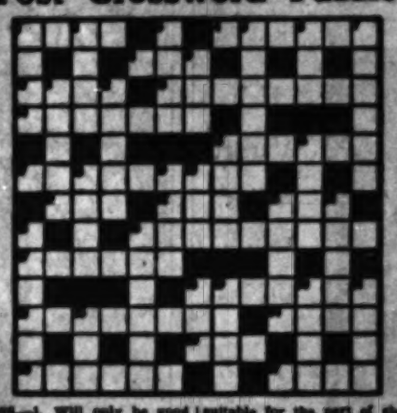
"THE Third Side of the Coin" is a new feature based on a good idea; it is very bright in its execution by Yeshayahu Ben-Porat and Elimelech Ram. The theory is that while there are two aspects to most problems and events, there is often a third side that is not heard from. The actual broadcast proved to be a collection of short items, designed primarily for entertainment. It was very pleasant and light to listen to but the idea is so good that a more methodical exploration of some of the subjects would have been welcome. The programme could be improved by taking less subjects and tackling them less superficially. Moreover, some of the subjects chosen needed a Midrash to justify their inclusion — I still wonder how Shlonsky celebrating his 45th birthday fulfilled the qualifications for its. This section could have been dropped and more time allotted, say, to the pupil's views on the teachers' dispute or even better, to Mrs. Ben-Gurion's notes on her trip to the U.S. She is a wonderful subject for an interview and it was a pity that when we at last had a chance to hear her over the air it was only for a couple of minutes.

• • •

THIS feature on the seventh year war on malaria, presented to mark a special drive on the subject by the World Health Organization, was excellently-produced by Amos Ettinger and contained a great deal of interesting documentation. For the layman, it was surprising to hear the extent of anti-malarial work being carried out in Israel in view of the overall conquest of the disease here (there were only three cases last year). The reminiscences of the swamp-draining pioneers side by side with the scientific reports from the medical experts made up a balanced feature. I would have liked, however, to have heard more about the general world picture — what is being done in other countries and whether the remarkable progress in this sphere recorded in Israel is being repeated elsewhere.

PICK OF THE WEEK'S BROADCASTS: Spanish dances (tonight at 9); around world-tonight; Mendelssohn songs and duets (tomorrow at 6); Series of talks on treatment of mental disease (Monday at 2.45); Rachel's "Shavu" (tomorrow at 6); Easter service from the Dormition Church (Sun. at 9); Rachmaninoff's "Eastern Liturgy" (Sun. at 6); songs of the British Isles (Mon. at 1.30); Smith, Dunsell's "He who belongeth good things" (Mon. at 7.15); Feature on Nazis (Mon. at 8.15); Kol Yisrael Orchestra with the Israel Quintet (Tues. at 8.30); The Slow Inferno" (Weds. at 6); Professors Talmon and Rabinovitch discuss "Ideology and Politics" (Weds. at 10.30); Hasidism and the Enlightenment Revival Movement (Thurs. at 9.30); Feature on Venezuela (Thurs. at 10.30). *AUDIO*

Post Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.—1. Will only be good by sheer chance. 6. Could he give you the bird in his shop? 11. Tree with modest leaves? 15. A very old gardener's son? 16. Painter's guide. 14. Punished again by a genteel type? 15. Cleanup to send to Westminster? 17. A number of shots from some fat footballers? 21. Thus written as a harpsichord piece. 22. Not a single child can play it. 23. Exist. 25. Broadcast diversion for doctors? 27. Many a flower is masculine. 28. Could such a minister make a nice bed? 32. Foreigner. 34. Scene of mutiny. 35. Take a chance with your better half? 36. Clothes with very little in them. 37. Clever with one foot!

DOWN.— 1. King of drama. 2. Sign you may see in front of a bar! 3. Her husband's still alive. 4. Go around breaking marbles? 5. Make love with Bill? 7. Dashing old somewhat dissolute? 8. Dicky. 13. Suffers the bruise? 12. A flower. 15. Where to fall over a cliff. 16. Girl's name. 18. Painting medium. 19. Actor suitable for the part of sheriff? 20. Welsh name. 22. A foreigner doesn't get out a second time. 24. Are these days at the end of certain months? 25. It takes a blow to get the little devil to act. 26. Not the time to refer to modern furniture? 28. You won't ride in it for nothing. 29. Not an old word. 30. You can't spend money if you have it. 31. A centre for campers, perhaps. 33. She's only five at heart.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1. Loot. 4. Circus. 9. Dog. 10. Aloft. 13. Landsman. 14. Foil-line. 15. Sutter. 17. Hard lines. 21. Nee. 22. Dun(done). 23. Pal. 26. Container. 27. Actual. 28. Lack-now. 32. High-ties. 34. Sore. 35. Tea. 36. Trains. 37. Beat.

DOWN.— 1. Leaf. 2. Coal. 3. Mole. 5. (West) Indian. 6. Cam. 7. Seneca. 9. Gas(mask). 11. Roman. 12. Blade. 13. Rent. 18. Than. 19. Rat. 20. Lolo-1. 30. Tea(cosy). 31. pick. 34. Tenor. 35. Garnet. 36. Cart-on. 33. Let. 39. User. 30. Nose. 31. West. 32. Gee.

Chess

Friday, April 15, 1950

Problem No. 1239
L. Szwedowski, Poland
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kh5; Qe5; Rc1, Re3; Se7; Kh8, Kte1; Pa4, b4, d3, f4, h5. (12)
Kd4; Re2; Rte8, Rte5; Pa4, d6, f4, h4. (6)
White mates in two (3x)

SOLUTION: Problem No. 1238: a) Kh1 — 1.c6Q; b) Kf7 — 1. c8Q; c) Kg7 — 1.c8S; d) Kd6 — 1.c8Kt. Problem No. 1236: It is evident that Kd4 could not get out; neither could black promote anything with all pawns present. Either black rook should be therefore properly replaced (on a8, c7 or b8), white mating in no moves!

National Team Championship
In the third round of the N.T.C.'s A Division, Lasker kept its lead by defeating Ramat Gan 4½ : ½. ASA scored an impressive win against Jerusalem with an identical result. Kreidman beating Dotkin on board 1. Retti scored 3½ : ½ against Bat Yam.

Rehai scored its first win of the season by beating Upper Galilee 4:1, with one game adjourned. Points score: Lasker 1½, ASA and Retti 1½, Ramat Gan and Bat Yam 1, Rehai 0(1).

Jerusalem 5½, U.G. 2(1).

Local championships. Netanya's Neuman and Heller shared honours with 6½ points each out of 12. Hasidya: Herman Kendel, ex-champion of the Rumanian army, won the title, scoring 11 points out of 11! Ramot Gan: Fuchs and Stefak won the tournament with 9 points each out of 11 games. Tel Aviv Town Championship: Bank Leumi won the event with 26 points, followed by Post Office Workers 23½ and Bezeq 17½. Max del Finto is international: Szanisky was leading with 5 points after the fifth round.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

In the seventh game Tal seized the initiative almost from the beginning and held it throughout the game. Botvinnik's error in the 25th move was followed by a quick and decisive combination which ultimately resulted in Tal's third victory.

Game No. 269
Caro-Kann Defence

M. Tall	M. Botvinnik
1.e4 c6	2.d4 d5
3.Kte2 dxe	4. Kt:e4 Bd7
5.Kte2 Bg6	6.Kte3-e5 Kte7
7.h4 h6	8.Kt:f4 Bh7
9.Be3 c5	10.Qd2 Qc7
11.0-0-0 Qc6	12.Bd3 Bc5
13.Ktf3 c5	14.K:c5 Kt:c5
15.Rhe1 Kt5	16. b4 Kte6?
17.Kt:f4 Kt5	18.Bb2 g5
19.g:h g:h	20.Kth5 Rg8
21.Rxd1 a6	22.b:a Rxa6
23.Rd6 Rg6	24.Rhd1 Re7
25.Kf4? Bg6	26.Kth5? Bg6?
27.K:f7+! Kt:f7	28.R:e7+ K:e7
29.Kt6+ K:d6	30.Kt:c5 Re8
31.Kte4 f5	32.Kt:g5 B:g5
33.Kt:g5 B:c2	34.Kt:f5 B:b3
35.a:b Rb8	36.Kt:g6 R:b2
37.f4 Rb1+	38.Ke2 Rb2+
39. Kf3 Rb3+	40.Ke4 Re3
41.f5 b5	42.Kte4+ Ke5
43.f6 Re8	44.Kth7! b4
45.f7 Re8	46.Kth5+ and Kt(6) 47. Ke4 c4 48. Kf3 R:f8 49. Kt:f8 K:d4 50. Kf4 R:f8 51. Kt:f4+ K:d4 52. Ke3 c3 53. Kd2 Kc4 54. Kb1 Black resigns.

In the eighth game Botvinnik finally triumphed over his rival, completely outplaying him strategically. The game was adjourned but needed only one more for completion.

Game No. 268
King's Indian Defence

M. Botvinnik	M. Tall
1.d4 Ktf6	2.c4 g6
3.Ktc3 d5	4.cd e:d
5.e:d g6	6.Kte2 Bg7
7.Bg5 0-0	8.c5 Re8
9.Kte3 Kte4	10.Bh6 g6
11.a4 Kth7	12.0-0 Qc7
13.Qd2 Kth6	14.Bf3 c6
15.b4 b:c5	16.d:c5 Kte7
17.Kte4 Bc6	18.Q:c6 Q:c6
19.Kt:c6 Kt:c6	20.Rfd1 Rd8
21.Rd2 Qb6	22.Rad1 Rd7
23.Bg5 Qb5	24.Kte4 Kte8
25.f4 Kt:e4	26.Q:e4 Bb7
27.Bf6 Rd6	28.Qe3 Rd5
29.Qe4 Rd6	30.Qe3 Rd5
31.Rxd5 B:d5	32.a:b Kte8
33.c:b b:b	34.Rb1 Kte4
35.Rb4 Kte8	36.Kte4 Kte8
37.Kte4 Kte8	38.Kte4 Kte8
39.Kte4 Kte8	40.Kte4 Kte8
41.Kte4 Kte8	42.Kte4 Kte8
43.Kte4 Kte8	44.Kte4 Kte8
45.Kte4 Kte8	46.Kte4 Kte8
47.Kte4 Kte8	48.Kte4 Kte8
49.Kte4 Kte8	50.Kte4 Kte8
51.Kte4 Kte8	52.Kte4 Kte8
53.Kte4 Kte8	54.Kte4 Kte8
55.Kte4 Kte8	56.Kte4 Kte8
57.Kte4 Kte8	58.Kte4 Kte8
59.Kte4 Kte8	60.Kte4 Kte8
61.Kte4 Kte8	62.Kte4 Kte8
63.Kte4 Kte8	64.Kte4 Kte8
65.Kte4 Kte8	66.Kte4 Kte8
67.Kte4 Kte8	68.Kte4 Kte8
69.Kte4 Kte8	70.Kte4 Kte8
71.Kte4 Kte8	72.Kte4 Kte8
73.Kte4 Kte8	74.Kte4 Kte8
75.Kte4 Kte8	76.Kte4 Kte8
77.Kte4 Kte8	78.Kte4 Kte8
79.Kte4 Kte8	80.Kte4 Kte8
81.Kte4 Kte8	82.Kte4 Kte8
83.Kte4 Kte8	84.Kte4 Kte8
85.Kte4 Kte8	86.Kte4 Kte8
87.Kte4 Kte8	88.Kte4 Kte8
89.Kte4 Kte8	90.Kte4 Kte8
91.Kte4 Kte8	92.Kte4 Kte8
93.Kte4 Kte8	94.Kte4 Kte8
95.Kte4 Kte8	96.Kte4 Kte8
97.Kte4 Kte8	98.Kte4 Kte8
99.Kte4 Kte8	100.Kte4 Kte8

Black resigns.

The ninth game followed the course of the second game as far as the 16th move. On the 11th move Tal sacrificed a knight for two pawns, but Botvinnik's cool play and the exchange of Queens which resulted in a doubled pawn for Tal gave black the upper hand in the endgame.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

A HOLIDAY PROBLEM

ON a recent jaunt through the foreign press I came across the following game:

With both sides vulnerable the bidding went:

North	East	South	West
—	—	4S	5T
6S	—	—	—

West played the Jack of hearts, which South won in his hand. The son of trumps proved the uneven break.

In view of the bidding, the whole game reduced virtually to a double dummy problem. The question is:

How South made four spades? What is our best play and counter-play?

This November Pool will award a prize for the first correct solution opened on Sunday, April 16. Solvers are requested to forward their correspondence to our Tel Aviv office.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
205, 224.4, 389 & 397 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.00, 7.00 and 7.45 a.m. Yemenite: 8.00, 1.00, 4.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Massenet: Overture "Phedre"; Grieg: Piano Concerto in A minor, opus 16 (Soloist: Gerard Oulfin); Weber: Symphony No. 1 in C. 12.00 Haydn: String Quartet in D-flat major played by the Lener String Quartet; Mozart: Septet in E-flat major, opus 71 played by the London Wind Instruments Ensemble, conducted by Karl Rose. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.00 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Rabbinical Studies. 4.00 Young Israel. 4.30 Musical Sketch. 5.00 Scientific Progress. 5.45 Classical Programme: Corelli: Concerto Grosso No. 8 (Conductor: Renato Fasano); Beethoven: Symphony No. 7 in A, opus 92 (Conductor: Otto Klemperer). 6.00 Radio Bulletin. 6.15 Shabbat Shalom. 6.30 Library Hour. 7.00 Light Classical Music. 7.45 "Pay Attention, Please!" 8.00 Light Classical Concert. 9.00 Folk Music. 9.30 Concert: Bach: Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in A minor, conducted by Georg Szell; Mozart: Symphonie Concertante for Violin, Viola and Orchestra, conducted by Georg Szell; Brahms: Three Movements for Orchestra from "Rinaldo", conducted by Sir Adrian Boult; Mozart: Symphony, conducted by Hermann Scherchen. 10.00 Hebrew Music. 10.30 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
491, 538.5 & 661.5 M.

Commercial Programme:

Today: 1.00 Quartet. 1.01 Melodies. 1.30 Quiz and Variety. 2.00 Close Down. 5.00 Concert by L. Rosen; A. S. Rosenblatt; Light Music. 6.00 Close Down.

THIRD PROGRAMME
49, 41.6 & 31.1 M.

Commercial Programme:

Today: 1.00 Quartet. 1.01 Melodies. 1.30 Quiz and Variety. 2.00 Close Down. 5.00 Concert by L. Rosen; A. S. Rosenblatt; Light Music. 6.00 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
205 & 224.4 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 4.00-4.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-10.15 a.m.

KOL YISRAEL (Jerusalem)
Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 4.00-4.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-10.15 a.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (From Jerusalem)
M.) Today: 10.30: News. 10.45: Our Correspondent Reports. 11.00: Talk with Programme. Tomorrow: 10.30: News. 10.45: "The Listener's Slide." 10.50: "This Week's Portion."

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.15: News. 6.30: Our Correspondent Reports. 6.50: Short Programme. Tomorrow: 6.15: News. 6.35: "The Lighter Side." 6.50: Cultural Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(215, 205 and 968 M.): Today: 7.30: Reveille. 8.00: Programme. 8.40: Legends. 7.00: News. 7.10: Friday Night Concert: Works by Bach-Stravinsky, Glazunov & Copland. 7.55: Reading from the "Letters" of the Week. 8.00: "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.30: "Present Tense." 8.50: Opera Time. 9.00: Dance Music. 10.00: Close Down. Tomorrow: 8.00: Good Morning. 8.05: Programme Announcements. 8.10: Reveille. 8.30: Morning Melodies. 9.00: Radio Pot-Pourri. 9.30: The Week Reviewed. 9.45: Hebrew Songs. 10.00: Close Down.

B.B.C. EUROPEAN SERVICE
(25.53, 31.32, 41.67, 49.18, 463 M.): 6.00 a.m. News. 6.10 Radio Newsreel. 6.30 Talk. 6.45 Close Down. 1.00 p.m. News. 1.10 Radio Newsreel. 1.30 Concert. 2.00 Close Down. 5.00 Concert. 5.45 Announcements. 6.00 News. 6.10 Radio Newsreel. 6.30 Concert. 7.00 Close Down. 8.00 Concert. 8.45 Announcements. 9.00 News. 9.10 Radio Newsreel. 9.30 Concert. 10.00 Close Down.

Programme to Europe: Today: 6.15 News. 6.30 Our Correspondent Reports. 6.50 Short Programme. Tomorrow: 6.15 News. 6.35 "The Lighter Side." 6.50 Cultural Music.

Programme to North Africa: Today: 6.15 News. 6.30 Our Correspondent Reports. 6.50 Short Programme. Tomorrow: 6.15 News. 6.35 "The Lighter Side." 6.50 Cultural Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.15 News. 6.30 Our Correspondent Reports. 6.50 Short Programme. Tomorrow: 6.15 News. 6.35 "The Lighter Side." 6.50 Cultural Music